The Times of India

VOL. LXII. [NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1899. NO. 193

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M.
• SHANNON	4363	L. M. Wibmer	19th Aug.
M.L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th „
• CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
• SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd „
• CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „
M.L. MASSILIA	5026	....	7th Oct.
• CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th „
M.L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st „
• SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th „

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and Passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at ports *en route*.

For further Particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 25, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger.	4,149	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Nov.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE DIRECT, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*MORAVIA	A. Colabrese	3,506	29th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,225	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Kurrachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those *via* KURRACHEE on the 22rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,225	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 12, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Do. BALDUINO	O. Campi	5,000	12th Sept., 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950 (inclusive of Wine and Beer).

Passengers have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th September, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

Sassoon House. **F. BALDOVINO, Agent.**

ANCHOR LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail from here on or about
SCOTIA	2762	R. Garrick	26th August.
BRITANNIA	3069	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	19th September.
*DALMATIA	3318	J. Thomson	30th September.
AUSTRALIA	3302	H. Tait	21st October.
HISPANIA	[illegible]	S. Abrey	7th November.
ARMENIA	3395	J. W. Shanklin	24th November.
PERSIA	3547	C. Osborne, R.N.R.	15th December.
BRITANNIA	3069	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	29th December.

* Does not carry passengers.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY.—To Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 800, and to Marseilles, Rs. 550. Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Ticket at current rate of Exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700.

N. B.—Special Rates for Families, Missionaries, Hospital Nurses, Railway Employés, etc.

Passengers from MADRAS and BANGALORE for Europe can embark at Bombay, the Company providing Railway Tickets to Bombay without extra charge. The Railway Tickets must be obtained from Messrs. BEST & Co., Madras, or from us before commencing the journey.

Passengers wishing to embark at KARACHI can obtain Through Tickets *via* Bombay to Europe. The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers must obtain the Tickets for such passage before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co., Karachi, or from us.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 15, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORTSAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on TUESDAY
YARRA	4,255	——	29th August, 1899.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispelliet	26th Sept., 1899.
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct., 1899.
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov., 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th December, 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 23rd August, 1899. Four weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 Tons, on the 18th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 Tons, on the 22nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 Tons, at 10 a.m., on the 17th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 Tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 Tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 Tons, on or about 24th August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 Tons, on or about 24th August.

FOR MANILA.

A Three-weekly Direct Service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang, and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of Sailing can be obtained from Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 15, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable, free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full Information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London; or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE EUPHRATES AND TIGRIS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

S.S. "MEJIDIEH" and S.S. "KHALIFAH."

THESE Steamers ply on the River Tigris between Busreh and Baghdad weekly in connection with the British India Steam Navigation Company's Gulf Line Steamers from Bombay, and tranship Cargo and Passengers from steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company. Splendid deck space for Deck Passengers and superior Cabin accommodation. Time occupied on upward trip four days; downward trip two and-a-half days.

Passengers can obtain Through Tickets at the Offices of any of the Agencies of the British India Steam Navigation Company, or at the Office of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Single.	Return.
First Class, without Messing	Rs. 42	76
Second „ „ „	„ 25	45
Deck Passage	„ 9	18
Messing at Saloon Table, without Wines	Rs. 5 per day.	
„ „ „ with Beer and Wine.	„ 8	„
Messing for Servants	„ 1	„

Return Tickets granted at a reduction of one-fifth of the Single Passage.

For Rates of Freight apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINES.

LIVERPOOL VIA CHINA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

AND

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA EVERY TEN DAYS,

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

Steamers call at Honolulu twice a month, where Passengers may break the journey, going forward by a later Boat. Passengers taking this route avoid the cold weather by the North Pacific.

THROUGH Tickets are now issued to YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, &c.

Through Rates to Paris, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Bremen, on application.

Special Reduction to Officers of British and Foreign, Military, Naval, and Civil Services, who book through to Europe.

For Passage Tickets, Rates of Sailings, and full Particulars, apply to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable rates, and special attention given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes.

REDUCED RATES to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe *via* China and America.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

PASSENGER'S BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks at moderate terms.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England.

INTEREST, PAY, and PENSIONS collected, and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road, Fort.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.
RANGOON: 1A, Phayre Street.

PRIZES! PRIZES!!

SUITABLE FOR

GYMKHANA AND RACE MEETINGS.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER

PRIZE CUPS AND BOWLS.

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

SILVER AND E.-P. GOODS.

BEST LONDON-MADE

GOLD JEWELLERY.

FITTED BAGS AND CASES OF ALL KINDS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TRADE MARK.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

P. B. BURGOYNE & CO.'S

	Qts. Per Doz. Rs.	a.	Pts. Per 2 Doz. Rs.	a.
White Harvest Burgundy	18	0	20	0
Red Harvest do.	18	0	20	0
Southern Cross, Red Burgundy	24	0	26	0
Do. Hermitage (White)	26	0	28	0
Tintara	23	0	25	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE S.S. "FALLS OF KELTIE" has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and DISCHARGES in the WET DOCKS. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for Damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

28, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY & Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent *free* on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

LATHAM & CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of Exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved Securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by "Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the Public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS" at Low Rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

C. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

KANJEE & DEVJEE MALJEE,

GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, TESTORS, AND DEALERS ON A LARGE SCALE IN ALL SORTS OF ARTICLES OF GOLD, SILVER, AND JEWELLERY, ever ready for Sale.

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS. *ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED* THROUGH HAND AND MACHINERY.

Specialite in Pure Indian Gold and Solid English Workmanship of every known Pattern.

TREACHER'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation, of the *finest Jamaica root*, is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

Per Bottle—Cash Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8; Credit Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TREACHER'S COMPOUND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

¼ GRAIN PODOPHYLLIN IN EACH.

THE Vegetable Mercury, Podophyllin, in these Pills is so combined with other Alteratives and with Tonics that they form an aperient of great value in this country.

Per Phial—Cash As. 12; Credit As. 14.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TREACHER'S CONDITION POWDER.

UNEQUALLED for improving the Condition of Horses and keeping them in a healthy state.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF, AND RECOMMENDED.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'s BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WILLIAM ANNUNCIATION & Co., Government and Civil Undertakers and Monumental Sculptors, near the Cathedral, Kalbadavie, Bombay, is the only Firm who undertake to execute any description of Coffins, Mahogany, Oak, Elm, Polished Teak, or any other to suit one and all. Wreaths with Glass Domes just received. Designs for Monuments on application. General satisfaction expressed.

NOTICE.

THE Death of the late Mr. WILLIAM ANNUNCIATION, Government Undertaker and Sculptor, does not affect the working of his Establishment, which is now being carried on by Mrs. and Miss ANNUNCIATION, his Widow and Daughter. All Orders will be promptly attended to and every care taken to render satisfaction to all Orders entrusted to them.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A solution of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE, containing the medicinal principles of Chiretta.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principle of the CHIRETTA plant preserved with sugar.

CHIRETTA is a TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of the highest order and of immense value in BILIOUS and LIVER complaints. As a remedy for PILES it is unequalled; toning up the SYSTEM and REMOVING the CAUSE. The LIQUOR should be used by those who object to Sugar.

These Preparations are prepared entirely WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT, by a process known only to the—

SOLE PREPARERS.

PRICES: { LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.........Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3 per Bottle.
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.........Re. 1- 8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE BEST CHOICE— "GENT'S DRESS"—FIT AND FINISH—

THE NEWEST GOODS— —DRESS SUITS—Rs. 85 SUPERIOR STYLE—

THE BEST VALUE— —VISITING SUITS—Rs. 70 POPULAR PRICES—

LOUNGE SUITS—Rs. 40

HOAR & CO., { HIGH CLASS Cash TAILORS, } **BOMBAY.**

MENAUTA CHEESE.

MARRONS GLACEES.

ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.

BLACK TRUFFLES.

English Hams, cooked and uncooked Bacon, Swiss and Italian Cheeses, Italian Mortadella, Fresh Ground Coffee, Nilghirri Teas, Italian Macaroni, and all sorts of French and Italian Stores in Stock.

Wines, Spirits, Cakes, Confectionery, Wedding Parties, Buffets for Soirees, &c., supplied.

(Three Rubis) BRANDY. Unrivalled for its Superior Quality and Excellent Taste. 1 case of 12 qrts. sold at Rs. 36.

F. CORNAGLIA,

CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET, POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BUSINESS AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Building for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton-Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.

The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSIST. SECRETARY AND MANAGER

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

A FEW CHOICE WHISKIES.

SCOTCH.	Cash. Rs.	a.
PALL MALL, 11 years old, unsurpassed in the Indian Market	34	4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE, "Square Bottle," very popular	32	6
OUR OWN "SPECIAL BLEND." A well-matured Whisky, and now that it is known, in universal demand. We shipped 7,000 cases of it last year	25	8
ROY MACLEOD'S "Fine Old Scotch." A sound Whisky at a low price	19	0
IRISH.		
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Fine Old Irish	26	8

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

TOWN HALL.

22ND AUGUST.

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF THE STUART STRONG PLAGUE HOSPITAL, COLABA.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part in the Evening's Entertainment :—

Madame LILY HOWARD.
Madame SCHULTZ.
Mrs. M. BOLLAM.
Dr. J. POLLEN, LL.D., LCS.,
Mr. BEN DEFRECE,
Captain CUPPAGE,
Mr. S. C. REYNOLDS, R.I.M.,
Mr. F. S. DOVE,
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Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
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By kind Permission of the Colonel and Officers, the Band of the 1st Norfolk Regiment will play a number of Selections during the Evening.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of RECEIPT of the TENDERS for the BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN of 1899 is 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1899. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

16th August, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MARIA VALERIE" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

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CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1899, for SUPPLY of PETTY STORES required in connection with Original Works and Repairs to Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, from the 1st September, 1899, to 31st August, 1900.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undermentioned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned precisely at 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1899, for the SUPPLY OF BARRACK and HOSPITAL FURNITURE required for the Aden Division, Military Works.

2. Forms for Tender together with the Conditions of Contract can be obtained by approved Contractors on personal application at the Executive Engineer's Office during office hours.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 100 should accompany each Tender.

4. Security deposit at 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the supplies will be required from Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Aden Division.

6. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the Tenders received without assigning any reason.

E. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Captain R. E.,
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A Flirtation with Truth. By Curtis Jorke.
Esther's Pilgrimage. By J. H. Harris.
Miss Cherry-Blossom of Tokyo. By J. L. Long.
'Tween The New and The Old. By Geo. Wemyss.
Margaret Ogilvy. By J. M. Barrie.
Adventures of John Johns. By Fred Carrol.
The Daughters of Babylon. By W. Barrett and Robert F. Hichens.
A Drawing-Room Cynic. By L. Kaye.
Jane Follett. By Geo. Wemyss.
When a Man's Single. By J. M. Barrie.
The Passion for Romance. By E. Jepson.
The River of Pearls. By R. De Pont-Jest.
A Russian Wild Flower. By F. A. B. Hodgetts.
A Widow in Thrums. By J. M. Barrie.
The Wooing of Avis Grayle. By C. Hannan.
A Son of Israel. By R. Penn.
A Girl's Awakening. By J. H. Crawford.
Black Douglas. By S. R. Crokett.
The Fowler. By Beatrice Harraden.
Well After All. By F. Frankforte Moore.
Across the World for a Wife. By Gay Boothby.
Hope the Hermit. By E. Lyall.
The Marriage of Esther. By Guy Boothby.
Pharos the Egyptian. By Guy Boothby.
Poor Man. By "Iota."

SHORT AND SWEET.

OUR PRICES TAKE A LOT OF BEATING.
PICTURES FRAMED AT HALF THE COST.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA'S PICTURE GALLERY,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN STORES

	Rs.	a.	
Vermicelli, quite fresh	0	7	per lb
Macaroni of all sorts, quite fresh	0	6	"
Gruyere Cheese, real Switzerland, on cut	1	0	"
Gorgonzola Cheese, on cut	1	8	"
Parmesan Cheese, on cut	1	8	"
Black Olives, loose	0	10	"

C. COLONNELLO, SON & Co.,
105, Medows Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS.

WILL FORMS of Four different kinds. 1.—Bequeathing all the Testator's Effects to one person absolutely. 2.—Bequeathing the Property to Trustees to be divided equally or otherwise among two or more persons. 3. —Bequeathing the Property to Trustees for the benefit of the Testator's Widow during her lifetime, and thereafter to be equally divided between the Children. 4.—General.

Price 8 Annas per copy, Cash. "Times of India," Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 12 CASES DAMAGED TEA (LIPTON'S).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1899, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of the North Queensland Insurance Co., Ld.

Landed ex. s. s. Lalpoora.

D C O—12 cases damaged tea (Lipton's), each case of 60 tins of 1lb. each.

Will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 17, 1899.

A. READYMONEY & CO.,

23, BANK STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Green Street, household furniture, jewellery, iron safes, lamps, show cases, writing tables, copying presses, cupboards, &c.

1 lot remaining gold and silver watches, by well-known makers.
1 lot glassware, such as centre pieces, fancy vases, time-pieces, table ornaments, albums, opera glasses in various sizes, &c.
1 lot 160 pieces washing checks ; each lot will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, August 17, 1899.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of Landed Property at Jackeria Musjid, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messers CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of mechanical and plain toys, handbags, jewel and work boxes, centre pieces, Italian busts, binoculars, opera glasses, carriage clocks, platedware, dressed pictures, dolls, go-cart, perambulator, baba tricycle, &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Furniture Bazar, Chukla Street, the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Esmail Muljee, furniture merchant, closing business, consisting of chest of drawers, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, square piano, glassware and crockery, cabinets, chiffoniers, drawing-room sofas, chairs, &c.

The property is now on view.

Our usual Weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd, instead of MONDAY, the 21st instant, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboard, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.

10 cinematograph films to fit any machine, quite new, good chance.

1 stereoscope with beautiful scenes.
1 saloon rifle and 1 gem air-gun.
1 Ajax 7 string concert banjo in case.
1 tambourine and 1 concert flute by Rose and Co.
1 black and tan large size terrier pup, 7 months old.

By order of the Manufacturers—

45 dozens Perry and Co.'s brilliant red writing ink in 12, 6 and 3 oz. bottles.

45 dozens Perry and Co.'s blue-black copying ink in 14, 5 and 2½ oz. bottles.

By order of the Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Vullubhdas Jairam—

8 bales grey domestic.

On account and at the risk of Bhat Visesar Ambaram—

9 bales grey doopetas.
10 bales grey chudders.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of pneumatic bicycles of different makes.
1 second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 strong-built double-seated landau.
1 second-hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON BREACH CANDY OR GIRGAUM ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Nawazbai, widow and executrix of the estate of the late Dossabhoy Eduljee Guzdar, the following valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of pension and tax land, admeasuring 3,165 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector for Pension and Tax tenure under old No. 96, new No. 819, old Survey No. 402 and new Survey No. 258, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, bearing street Nos. 419, 421 (1), and Ward Nos. 4234-35, situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road, and bounded on the east by the house of Ragoonath Abajee, on the west by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the north by the house of Atmaram Babajee, and on the south by the house of Luxmibai, wife of Gunpatrao Rowjee, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 17, 1899.

BENNETT & COMPANY

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway blocks, Parel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, table and China ornaments, Persian carpets and rugs, handsome oleographs and pictures, &c., &c., the property of W. H. DAW, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Aution, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1. 30 P. M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria, in good order.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Waler, 8 years, 15 hands, quiet in harness.
Property of another gentleman—
1 Bay Arab, about 13-1½, 7 years, quiet in saddle, good for polo pony.
1 chestnut C.-B., 13-1½, 7 years, quiet in saddle and harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY OF THE FIRM OF SHA CULLIANDASS KIRPARAM & SHA HARRIVALABHDASS CULLIANDASS.

Suit No. 570 of 1851.

Sha Naroudass Culliandass

vs.

Sha Devidass Hurrivalabhdass and others.

Under instructions from L. N. Banajee, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, sapphire and other kinds of jewellery.

1 very valuable "Veni" (head ornament), set with diamonds of first quality (old mine).
1 very valuable "necklace," set with diamonds of first quality (old mine).
1 very valuable "Champakali" shape necklace, set with brilliants of first quality (old mine).
1 large pearl button weighing about 100 chows.
1 large pearl "Sooinee," weighing about 1,000 chows.
1 very valuable "Veni," set with brilliants.
1 very valuable "Katack" (head ornament), set with rubies, brilliants, and emeralds.
1 very valuable "Sagfen," set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.
1 very valuable diamond "Serpej" (head ornament).
1 very valuable cat's eye ring of the 1st quality.
A lot of very valuable rings, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphire, &c., diamond earrings and pins, pearl satlara and kanthis, &c., &c., too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view at our Rooms between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

N.B.—We invite particular attention of the public to come and see the above jewellery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE, AT JACKERIA BUNDER ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property, and on account and at the risk of Girdharidas Gunshamdas, the mortgagor, the following property :—

All that piece of land or ground partly hilly, containing by admeasurement 24,775 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 747, Collector's new No. 1237, and new Survey No. 22398, together with the messuages and tenements, namely, two chawls, three bungalows, two godowns, and one stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 1117 (2), 1117 (3), 1289, 1290, 1291 (1), 1291 (2), 1291 (3), 1292 (1), 1292 (2), 1292 (3), 1293, 1294, and 1295, and Street Nos. 45A, 45B, 217, 218, 219, 219A, 219B, 220, 220A, 220B, 221, 222, and 223, all which premises are situated at Sewree, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim, on or towards the south by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the east by the public road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and partly by the property of Cursetjee Sowrojee Wadia, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage deed dated 7th January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts, of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 4,254 H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95lbs. pressure per square inch by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crighton scutching lap machine, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbins and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, &c., &c.

The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's Liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 17, 1899.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 73 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, SPIRITS, or LIQUEURS, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
JOS. DIETZL	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vôslan.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POKL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHEN BUYING COGNAC BRANDY ASK FOR DENIS MOUNIE'S,

One of the FINEST shipped, in Cases

! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

W. STEPHENS & SONS, M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS,
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
CHURNEY ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.
THE OLDEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS.

SELECTIONS of Polo and Racing Ponies, Chargers, Carriage Horses, Teams, and Hacks for Local and Up-Country. Commission executed with utmost care and promptitude from the Arab Stables and from shipments of Walers from their yard and other stables, and Gentlemen assisted in the Purchase and Sale of the above :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
FEES.—Horse Examination Certificate	10	0	0
Do. Do. Verbal Opinion	5	0	0
Horses standing at Livery on Commision Sale, Feed, including Syce, per month for each	35	0	0
Stable rent per month on all Horses received for treatment in our Stables that are fed by their Owners	5	0	0
Commission on purchase and sale of Horses	17	0	0
Horses broken to Single Harness	15	0	0
Do. do. to double do.	30	0	0
Do. do. to Saddle do.	15	0	0
Raw Walers extra charges.			

HORSE-SHOES are made on the premises of best Malleable Iron and Horses shod in our Forge on all the latest principles under our personal supervision.

Crushed Food for Horses supplied.

Also Gram., Barley, Bran, Australian and Country Oats supplied.

W. STEPHENS & SONS,

SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,

GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,

THE OLDEST EUROPEAN FIRM OF CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG to inform their Patrons in the Civil, Military, and Mercantile Services, and Residents in the Mofussil, that they build CARRIAGES of all descriptions, and respectfully solicit their patronage.

CARRIAGES built to order of seasoned wood, best materials, workmanship, and finish, and guaranteed for two years.

All Orders carefully attended to, and the strictest attention and punctuality paid to all Repairs. Carriage Wheels greased.

Commissions for the sale or purchase of Carriages entrusted to is judiciously executed. Commission 5 per cent.

TERMS :—Cash on completion of work.

A satisfactory reference required with all Orders.

Carriages warehoused at Rs. 5 per month.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM, & 223, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks, and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country constituents. HORSES SHOD on the most approved principles under personal supervision.

HORSES BROKEN to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Rs 25 (Single) ; Rs. 50 (Double) ; and Rs. 25 (Saddle).

HORSES STANDING ON COMMISSION SALE,

Or Treatment at Livery, including Syce, per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	" 17
Examination and Certificate	" 10
Verbal Opinion as to Soundness	" 5

Crushed Horse Food, best in the Market.

Special Mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, &c., supplied.

MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO.,

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES

VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

SHOEING FORGE.

(Under Superintendence of Colonel John Anderson, A. V. D.)
(Retired.)

POLO PONIES, Chargers, Race Horses, &c., carefully selected.

Over THIRTY YEARS' Indian Experience.

Commissions receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address : "POLO," Bombay.

Veterinary and Commission Charges same as usual.

ARAB & AUSTRALIAN SHIPMENTS SHORTLY EXPECTED

Messrs. ANDERSON & Co., 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men are—

FERGUSON'S

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P. & O." LIQUEUR.

INDIAN AGENTS,—B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1899, at 5-30 p.m.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

CHARLES HARDING
Will Attend all Meetings.

Book Open on Viceroy's and Army Cup.
Address : Napier Hotel, Poona.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED, as the Authorised Representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co., Inventors of "Saccharin," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a Trade Mark or Trade Description in India on any Substitute for Sugar or other class of Food Stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

WHEREAS CERTAIN PERSONS have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," "Succherin" or colourable imitations of the same, the PUBLIC are hereby WARNED AGAINST such fraudulent and colourable IMITATIONS, and NOTICE is given that PROCEEDINGS will be TAKEN AGAINST any PERSON hereafter so INFRINGING the said TRADE MARK.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for
Messrs FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DIAMOND MINES OF PANNA.

THESE are to be Leased out to Companies. Those desirous to take them may apply to the Undersigned, and send their Agents here for Negotiations.

MUNSHEE FEDA ALI KHAN,
Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Panna.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
Of VALUABLE PEARL and DIAMOND JEWELLERY, Estate of the late Mrs. SARAH ISAAC NISSIM.

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the above Estate WILL SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable JEWELLERY belonging to the above Estate, consisting of valuable Pearl Necklaces, Diamond Earrings, Diamond Daisy Brooch, Diamond Bracelets and Brooches, one magnificent Diamond, Emerald, and Ruby Locket, Diamond, Pearl, Ruby, Emerald and Turquoise Rings, Gold Bracelets and Bangles, and a lot of Silver Ware.

The Jewellery is now on view.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, for the ERECTION, CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of the New Bank Building.

All information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after MONDAY, the 21st August, 1899.

Forms of tender can be obtained in the Undersigned's office upon payment of Rs. 5 each copy.

Tenders for General Work should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000—and for Steel Beams, Joists, &c., Rs. 1,500—to be paid into the Bank and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Probable value of General Work .... Rs. 4,48,000
Do do Steel Beams, &c .... Rs. 32,100

FRED. WM. STEVENS, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., &c.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.
Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th August. 1899.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India, and under the Provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures, under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted Tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required ; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The Deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' Revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Bombay, 31st July, 1899. Secretary.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I
hereby tender for Rupees
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees
Annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Rupees
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September, 1899.
I require the amount in
Debentures of Rupees each.
(Signature)
(Address)

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL OVER 30 LAKHS.

Open to all Christians including Government Servants and including Women.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants, can be deducted from Salary Bills.

A regular monthly Pension secured to Mother Sister, Wife, Children, or other near relatives.

RATES AS LOW as is consistent with perfect safety, and MUCH LOWER than would be required to secure an equal income by ordinary insurance.

For REPORT and RULES, &c., apply to

SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.
Grant's Lane CALCUTTA.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CURRENT Accounts opened on Usual Terms.

Fixed Period Deposits received on very favourable rates of interest.

Guaranteed Pension Department.—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per Month received, and Interest allowed at 6¼ per cent.

Purchase and Sale of Government Paper or any Security or Investment in the Market are effected.

Loans advanced on Consignments of every sort of Indian Produce sent for sale on commission.

Agencies accepted from Firms requiring representation in Bombay or Madras.

Orders of every description promptly executed.

For Reports, Rates, &c., apply to the Office Manager.

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COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Bombay, Wednesday, August 16.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£106½	=	+¾
3 do. Rentes	£100	=	unchanged.
3½ do. Sterling Loan	£112½	=	do.
3½ do. Govt. Securities	£66⅜	=	—⅛
Bar Silver in London	27⅛	=	unchanged.
Do. New York	60⅞	=	do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·26	=	do.
Do. New York	4·86	=	do.
Discount Bank of England	3½ p. ct.	=	do.
Do. Short London Bills	3½ "	=	do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills	3½ "	=	do.

Extra Bills on Calcutta Rs. 9,20,000 at 1s. 4d.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 5,000 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 3 16-32 = —1-16. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
3·27	3·26	3·25	3·24	3·22
—4	—3	—3	—3	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	3,000	bales.
Exports to Continent	1,000	"
Mid-Uplands	6 5-16	= —1-16
Futures, month of September	5·65	= —10
Do. do. December	5·94	= —12

S.S. "Irena" has arrived.

COTTON.—Reuter announces a fresh drop of 1-16 in Spot and 3 points in Futures at Liverpool, and of 1-16 in Spot and of 10 and 12 points in Futures at New York yesterday. In sympathy with these advices our market is weak with a drop of three or four rupees in Ready Cotton and one rupee in New Crop. Private advices announce drizzling rain in the Bhownugger district, and from the appearance heavy rain may be expected. Market closes quiet with almost nothing doing. Sales reported to-day for mills 225 bales Bengal at Rs. 141 and 150 bales Bengal at Rs. 145.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 15th August, 1899 :—

Cotton	2,017	bales.
Wheat	12,471	cwts.
Linseed	1,566	"
Rapeseed	5,220	"
Gingellyseed	72	"
Poppyseed	2,602	"
Groundnuts	96	"
Castorseed	1,904	"
Rice	1,502	"

FREIGHT.—The market continues quiet with no change in rates to report. Business is still doing for Antwerp, August shipment, at 16s. 6d. Seeds, and for Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk at 16s. 6d. Seeds and 17s. Cotton. Also Hamburg, September loading, has been done at 17s. 6d. Calcutta Market is reported firm at 30s., September and October.

EXCHANGE.—Extra allotments for 9 lakhs of Bills went to Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 4d. Our market opens firm, with Bank Demand at 1s. 4d., both ready and forward, and Wire at 1s. 3 31-32d. up to February. Credits are still quoted at 1s. 4 3-16d., but the rate is hardening, and may go to 1s. 4 7-32d. at any moment.

The following is the result of the weekly tenders for Council Bills :—

The minimum rate for Bills accepted was 1s. 3 31-32d. and for Telegraphic Transfers 1s. 4d.

Tenders at minimum for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers received 5 per cent.

The total tenders for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers was Rs. 600 to 650 lakhs.

The amount to be tendered for next week is unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at 100 1-16 for account, improved to 100⅛, and receded to 100 1-16, at which there were at the close many buyers.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,255. Mill shares are quiet. Commercial Bank shares have declined to Rs. 96½. Business in these shares was reported at 97 and also at 96½. A good lot of Badham, Pile and Co's shares was placed at Rs. 138.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

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TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

Municipal Corporation, 3.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 26m. ; High water, 7-55m., 7-12a. ; Low water, 0-40m., 2-4a.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 21st, Full Moon, 9h. 36·3m. a.m. ; Aug. 28th, Last Quarter, 4h. 48·4m. a.m. ; Aug. 21st, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m.

FRI., AUG. 18.—Sun rises, 5h. 42m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 25m. ; High water, 8-57m., 8-33a. ; Low water, 1-51m., 3-4a.

SAT., AUG. 19.—THE P. & O CO.'S STEAMER SUTLEJ, WITH THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 4TH INSTANT, EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT 5 A.M. ; LEFT ADEN AT 9 P.M. ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT. Sun rises, 5h. 42m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 25m. ; High water, 9-40m., 9-40a. ; Low water, 2-52m., 3 53a.

SUN., AUG. 20.—12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Narali Purnima*, Hindoo Cocoanut Holiday. Sun rises, 5h. 42m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 24m. ; High water 10-34m., 10-34a. ; Low water, 3-46m., 4-34a.

MON., AUG. 21.—Sun rises, 5h. 43m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 23m. ; High water, 11-14m. 11-54a. ; Low water, 4-34m., 5-12a.

TUES., AUG. 22.—Concert in aid of Colaba Plague Hospital, Town Hall. Sun rises, 5h. 43m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 22m. ; High water, 11-53a. ; Low water 5-19m., 5-49a.

WED., AUG. 23.—Municipal Standing Committee ; Gymkhana Mud Sports ; Byculla Club Half-Yearly General Meeting, 9-30. Sun rises, 5h. 43m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 22m. ; High water, 0-12m., 0-31a. ; Low water, 6-2m., 6-27a.

THURS., AUG. 24.—Bombay Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 5-30 ; Meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona, 12 ; Mill Meetings ;—The Empress, Greaves, Connaught, Howard and Bullough, Leopold, and the Imperial, No. 1, Forbes Street, 4 to 4-50. Sun rises, 5h. 43m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 21m. ; High water, 0-59m., 1-10a. ; Low water, 6-44m., 7-7a.

LECTURE.—The Rev. W. Wallrath, S. J., will lecture on "the Rise and Growth of Cities" in the hall of St. Xavier's College, at 6 o'clock this evening.

DOCK INTELLIGENCE.—The steamer Falls of Keltie entered the Prince's Dock and the steamer Crewe Hall the Victoria Dock yesterday.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—There will be a Gospel Temperance meeting at 8-30 to-night (Thursday). Speaker : Rev. F. W. Dunster. Programme of music, &c. Open to ladies.

A SERVANT ROBS HIS MASTER.—A report has been made by Hurjiwandas Vithuldas, a muccadum in the employ of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Co., that his servant Govind, who had been in their employ only a day previous, absconded on Tuesday, taking with him gold ornaments and sundry other articles, of the value of Rs. 128, which he stole from his coat pocket.

ROBBED IN A TRAM CAR.—Kaderbhoy Mahomedali, a Mahomedan, travelled in a tram car from the Arthur Crawford Markets to the Fort on the 2nd instant. On getting out of the car at the latter place he discovered that five currency notes for Rs. 100 each had been picked from his pocket, which was apparently cut open. Complainant did not report the matter to the police directly, but complained to the Commissioner of Police.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SCHOOL OF ART.—In response to a frequently expressed wish on the part of the public, the Museum of the School of Art, containing one of the finest collections of Indian art treasures in this country, and the Show-Room of the Reay Art Workshops, will in future be open to the public daily from 7 a.m. until sunset, Sundays and Bank holidays excepted. The Museum contains choice examples of arms, jewellery in silver and gold, inlaid work in metals, enamels, pottery, wood-carving, silks, carpets, hornwork from Rutnagherry, bronzes and decorated vessels in brass and copper, paintings, photographs, and statuary. The Show-Room is at present unusually well stocked with examples of chased and enamelled silver work, wood-carving, bronzes, pottery, and vessels in chased and embossed copper—all produced in the Reay Art Workshops.

HEIGHT OF WATER IN THE VEHAR, TULSI, PAWAI, AND TANSA LAKES.—The following is the height of water in the Vehar, Tulsi, Pawai, and Tansa Lakes for the week ended August 6th, compared with the corresponding week for the year 1898.

	Rainfall for the week.	Rainfall up to date for the year.	Reduced level of the surface of water in the Lakes as per gauge readings: At the commencement of the week.	At the end of the week.	Height of water (above the lowest inlet to the Tower) available for supply: At the commencement of the week.	At the end of the week.	When Lake is full.
	In. C.	In. C.	Feet. T.H.D.	Feet. T.H.D.	Ft. C.	Ft. C.	Ft. C.
* *Vehar Lake.*							
Aug. 6, 1899	0 17	26 34	254·10	252·88	23 60	23 38	34 00
Aug. 7, 1898	1 79	64 21	262·70	263·10	32 20	32 60	34 00
† *Tulsi Lake.*							
Aug. 6, 1899	0 42	31 69	437·85	437·34	38 49	37 98	57 14
Aug. 7, 1898	2 62	81 07	454·65	456·55	57 29	57 19	57 14
‡ *Pawai Lake.*							
Aug. 6, 1899	0 28	23 13	188·33	188·83	23 93	23 83	25 00
Aug. 7, 1898	1 90	55 28	190·05	190·05	25 05	25 05	25 00
§ *Tansa Lake.*							
Aug. 6, 1899	0 73	33 13	404·86	404·72	24 86	24 72	25 00
Aug. 7, 1898	4 55	68 40	405·20	405·05	25 20	25 05	25 00

* Lake overflows at 264·50 T.H.D. ‡ Lake overflows at 190 T.H.D.
† Lake overflows at 452·50 T.H.D. § Lake overflows at 405 T.H.D.

THE NATIVE PAPERS.

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THE INDIAN BUDGET.—The native papers deplore the ill-timed optimism of Lord George Hamilton in the face of the ravages of plague and a threatened famine in India. They say that the unsual surplus, which has so delighted his Lordship's heart, is likely to be swallowed up in the heavy expenditure which plague, if not famine, must entail. The *Indian Spectator* writes :—We must say, the indisposition his Lordship is said to be suffering from, did not moderate his optimism or sweeten his temper. Lord George Hamilton might regard the surplus of a single year, taken by itself, as disproving theories regarding the economic effects of British rule in India, which are the reverse of complimentary to it. But if a single surplus can prove so much, what may not many successive deficits be held to prove ? It is not a great thing for a surplus to be the largest surplus since India came under British rule, because there have been very few surpluses, we fancy, since that time. It almost seems sacrilegious, that the Secretary of State for India should be indulging in high-flown sentiments about results exceeding the most sanguine expectations, when the situation in the country is such as to cause the gravest anxiety.

The *Bombay Samachar* observes that the unprecedented surplus is nothing to be thankful for, if it is amassed by refusing adequate aid to Municipalities and District Boards whose resources have been strained to the utmost by expenditure on plague, and by preying upon the Provincial Revenues, at the cost of starving some of the State departments and impeding the progress of useful public works. It is to be regretted that the Secretary of State for India relies too implicitly upon the information and guidance of the permanent officials of the India Office. If Lord George Hamilton were to care to look for himself into the financial position of India, he would probably be cured of his happy delusion as to the state of things in this country. Sir Henry Fowler partook of a similar optimism before he sat on the Currency Committee. But the experience which he gained by a close personal study of the Indian financial problem has made of him a sadder and a wiser man. Even such experience is needed in the case of Lord George Hamilton.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—But even supposing that the rose-coloured expectations of an exceptional surplus will be fulfilled, what grounds are there for believing that that surplus will lead to a period of exceptional prosperity of the people. The last year's surplus was a large one. Yet remission of taxation there was none whatsoever. The local bodies looked up to Government for assistance in carrying out sundry pressing sanitary reforms. But disappointment was all they got. Several works of public utility were deferred without any hesitation. If such is the condition of the people in the years of surpluses, their condition in the years of deficits it is not difficult to realize.

LORD CURZON'S FRONTIER POLICY.—There is a general feeling of mild approval in the native Press of Lord Curzon's frontier policy. Some of the writers express a doubt as to its permanency, but whatever its merits in other respects, the appreciable saving it will effect in the yearly military expenditure along the frontier will be a great boon in these days when money is badly wanted for a number of salutary objects in the public interest. The *Indian Spectator* observes :—We should not like to commit ourselves to an unqualified approval of the new frontier policy till we have a definite idea of the retrenchments it is expected to effect in expenditure. These are, however, expected to amount to several lakhs, and, if they do so, Lord Curzon will earn a lasting claim to the gratitude of the country. Any attempt to classify the reforms proposed, under either of the two heads of "Forward" and "Backward," which have so long furnished the battle-cry of antagonistic schools, is calculated to prejudice the new policy in the eyes of the partisans of the one side or the other, and had best be avoided as far as possible. Indeed, it is not clear how they can be claimed by the exponents of either school as being exclusively theirs. The central fact of the new proposals would seem to be that our frontier policy is henceforth to be subordinate to our financial position. The Military department is no longer to make war, leaving the Finance Minister to pay the bills as best as he may. It remains to be seen how far the new arrangements are loyally carried out by the principal Department concerned. On behalf of the country we can promise that, if the proposals turn out to be what we are led to expect they would be, the fairest trial will be given to Lord Curzon's attempt to place frontier affairs on an economical and conciliatory basis.

It would be improper, says the *Gujerati*, to dogmatise on the success or otherwise of the new measures. They have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State with as much promptitude with which the more expensive and ambitious plans of Lord Elgin's Government were sanctioned. And so we need not look for any guarantee for success in the approval or otherwise of the India Office. For the present it is enough for us to be assured that many lakhs will be saved to the Indian Exchequer from the abysmal ditch on the trans-frontier for the initiation of urgent and beneficent reforms in the country itself. If Lord Curzon succeeds where others have failed and confers upon the people the genuine and real blessings of *Pax Britannica*, he will have laid them under lasting obligations.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND.—The Secretary of State's announcement in the House of Commons of Sir James Westland's appointment to the India Council is not viewed with satisfaction by the native Press. As a Finance Minister, they say, he was more or less, a failure. The *Indian Spectator* refrains from entering into the merits of the case, but observes that after forty years' hard service in India, Sir James will probably do little else in the India Council, except add to the imposing array of extinct volcanoes. It is cruel of Lord George Hamilton to tempt veterans from their chimney corners like this.

GRIEVANCES OF THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.—The London correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* writes :—A great deal has been said about the grievances of the Uitlander. Now that the Government has set its hand to the plough, it is a foregone conclusion that these grievances will be redressed. But what about the grievances of the mild Hindus and the law-abiding Khojas and Memons resident in the Transvaal ? Will anything be done to mitigate the intolerable hardships under which they suffer ? Will not the Executive of the South African Republic be asked to repeal the unjust and cruel laws directed against the Indian subjects of her Majesty ? Are not the latter Uitlanders also ? Why then should there be one law for the rich and the turbulent and another for the poor and the meek ? However, before our Government can call upon the Transvaal Executive to repeal those unjust enactments, which aim at the suppression of the enterprising Indian, the British Colonies must be requested firmly but gently to relax the harsh Alien Immigration rules, which, framed ostensibly to keep out the foreigner, are really used in practice against persons who, in common with the colonists, owe allegiance to her Majesty. Till the British Colonists give their Indian fellow-subjects equal treatment, it would be futile to approach foreign Governments with a view to inducing them to grant to the Indians in their Colonies equal rights and privileges with their own subjects.

THE BOMBAY THEATRES.—The *Rast Goftar* agrees generally with the Health Officer's report as to the sanitary and structural defects of many of the Bombay theatres, and adds :—Some few years back Mr. George Owen Dunn had a plan for building a new theatre for Bombay ; it is a pity he was transferred from our city or it would probably have seen realization. At the present moment our theatres leave much to be desired ; and the quicker reform is carried out the better. In a small shed where ten or twelve workers assemble, sanitary conveniences are enforced by the Municipal Act ; but in case of theatres where hundreds congregate nightly, the places are perfectly innocent of them ; and the *maidan* and surroundings of the theatre are defiled and made a menace to the public health. The matter once having been taken up, let us hope it will not be allowed to drop.

WIDOW SHAVING EXTRAORDINARY.—We take the following from the *Subodha Patrika* :—The conduct of certain Brahmans in Poona who considered it a part of their religious duty to seat, up and shave a plague-stricken widow immediately after the death of her husband from plague is hard to characterise. For one such case of cruelty that comes to light through the agency of newspapers there may be ten or ten times ten that are never heard of, and the fact that the victim in the present instance is said to be from a respectable family only serves as an index of the esteem in which Hindus hold their women. We are living in times when cruelty cannot be practised on the lower animals with impunity ; the statute book reveals whole enactments for the prevention of cruelty to animals ; and the project of a Pasteur Institute sends entire communities into a fit of righteous indignation ; but, alas for Hindu womankind ! Her wrongs must remain unredressed. But we may take note that if they do not appeal to any power on earth they do appeal to a higher one, and according to its immutable laws the degradation of woman shall inevitably be the degradation of man in political as well as social life, and the oppressor shall invite his own silent doom.

COMPULSORY INOCULATION.—The *Gujerat Mitra* says :—Under the circumstances the attempt of the Belgaum authorities to introduce compulsory inoculation is, we think, extremely unwise and contrary to declared instructions of the Government in the matter. The alternative to leave the city to those who refuse to get themselves inoculated is arbitrary to say the least of it. Moreover the threat of prosecution leaves them at the mercy of the authorities. It is not all that can afford to quit their hearths and homes in order to escape inoculation, and there is no doubt that an order like that would create a feeling of unrest which it would be dangerous to allow under any circumstances.

WIFE MURDER AT DUNCAN ROAD.

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About half past 10 o'clock on Tuesday night Inspector Gannon of the Khara Talao Section received information that the murder of Abbai, a low caste Hindoo woman, aged thirty years, had been committed at Duncan Road. On receipt of the intelligence Inspector Gannon and Constable Mann promptly repaired to the scene, and found the woman lying dead on the footpath in front of a tea shop. Superintendent Holdway, on being informed of the occurrence, was also early in attendance, followed by Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, his deputy. It appears from enquiry that the deceased had been for the last twelve years living with Gungaram Dewba, aged twenty-eight years, a Hindoo living at Bara Imam, lower Duncan Road. Gungaram followed no profession, and was supported by the deceased. About five weeks ago Abbai, in consequence of the constant ill-treatment she received at the hands of Gungaram, left him, and went to reside in a room of another house in the same locality. From the time she deserted him Gungaram had no fixed place of abode, and lived on the charity of his friends. He frequently visited her room and begged of Abbai to make up the quarrel, which she declined to do. About three weeks ago the deceased embraced Mahomedanism, and assumed the Mahomedan name of Jankabee. On the night in question the deceased and four other Mahomedan women were sitting on the *otla* of her house talking together, when Gungaram came with an ordinary table knife in his hand, and catching hold of her right arm with his left hand stabbed her on the left side of the chest inflicting a ghastly wound penetrating the chest. The woman screamed and died almost instantaneously. The man thought she was not dead, and as he raised his hand to give her another stab, one of her companion, named Chandbi, raised an alarm. He then stabbed the deceased a second time on the left arm. Gungaram was arrested, and admitted his guilt before Mr. Holdway, averring that the woman had been unfaithful to him.

The police had the body of the deceased removed to the Morgue, where Mr. Allan F. Turner, the City Coroner, opened an enquiry at noon yesterday. The following evidence was recorded :—Chandbi said she was an acquaintance of the deceased. The deceased occupied a room on the second storey of the house in which the witness lived. She had known her for the last month and three days. At about 10-30 p.m. on Tuesday deceased, the witness, with three other women, were seated on the *otla* of their house, when Gungaram Dewba came there and addressed the deceased. Gungaram was standing on the footpath, and catching hold of her right arm with his left hand pulled her off the *otla*. He stabbed her on the left side of the chest, and as he raised his hand to give her another stab, witness saw that Gungaram had a knife in his right hand. Gungaram stabbed deceased the second time on her left arm. Witness raised an alarm when Police Sepoy No. 1255C, and a Mahomedan named Chotay Khan Fuzloodin Khan ran up to the spot. The Sepoy caught Gungaram by the neck from behind, and Chotay Khan seized him by his waist with one arm and his right hand with the other hand. Witness got frightened and ran upstairs to her room. Witness came downstairs after a short time and saw that the deceased was lying dead on the footpath.

Dr. Sidney-Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, and the Police, said that yesterday morning he had made an autopsy of the body. The heart was wounded in the left ventricle. From the *post mortem* appearances he was of opinion that death was due to hemorrhage consequent on the wound of the heart. The knife shown to him could have inflicted the wounds described above.

The enquiry was adjourned until 2-30 p.m. to-day at the Morgue.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. Holdway charged Gungaram before Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee Spencer with the murder.

At the request of the police the Magistrate remanded the case pending conclusion of Coroner's enquiry.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

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At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. N. N. Katrak presided. There were present :—Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Meer Aun Ali, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, also Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

SUBSOIL TEST-PITS.

The Committee considered a communication from the Commissioner in which that officer stated that Mr. Santo Crimp was desirous that a number of holes should be dug in various parts of the city, in order to enable him to examine the character of the subsoil. The Special Drainage Engineer had selected the positions of the proposed trial pits, and stated that it was undesirable to excavate all the pits before Mr. Crimp's arrival. The cost of excavating, shoring, and maintaining the sixty pits was estimated at Rs. 1,182. As Mr. Crimp was expected to arrive in Bombay on the 24th September, the Commissioner had given orders for the work of about a half of the pits to be undertaken in anticipation of sanction.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, seconded by Dr. Ismail, the Corporation was recommended to sanction the required amount.

AN ADVERTISEMENT PROPOSAL.

Mr. N. B. Kotewal suggested in a letter addressed to the Secretary that he wanted to erect wooden-frames for advertising in some of the public streets of Bombay, in such manner as not to interfere with the conveniences of shopkeepers or property-holders, or with vehicular or pedestrian traffic. He wanted a monopoly of the business for ten years, subject to certain conditions specified in the letter. The rent for the right for the first three years was to be doubled on the expiration of that period.

On the motion of Professor Muller, seconded by Mr. Mulji, it was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for disposal.

IMPORTED PLAGUE CASES.

The Commissioner reported that imported plague cases reported during the four weeks ended the 1st instant were 3, 1, 3, and 7, respectively, and that he had issued instructions to the Health Officer to show in future in the weekly mortuary returns submitted to the Standing Committee the number of imported plague cases.

Dr. Viegas said it was satisfactory to note that the Government had instituted a medical inspection at Kalyan on the G. I. P. Railway line of the incoming passengers to Bombay ; but he thought it would be better to take similar pecautions on the B., B., and C. I. Railway line. Moreover, there was plague at Thana ; and unless another inspection was ordered to take place at an intermediate station between Thanna and Bombay, the vigilance exercised at Kalyan would be a good deal nullified. In his opinion a strict surveillance on arrivals from Poona for a few days was also imperative.

The Commissioner's report was recorded.

CONTRACT FOR METERS AND FITTINGS.

The Commissioner reported that the following tenders for the supply of meters and fittings were received:—Esufali Abdulali and Co., Rs. 26,958 ; John Fleming and Co., Rs. 27,469 ; Richardson and Cruddas, Rs. 28,434 ; Garlick and Co., Rs. 29,210 ; and Pallanji Edalji, Rs. 30,091.

Messrs. John Fleming and Co.'s tender was accepted.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. VALERIE.

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The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, Captain A. Fellner, arrived yesterday morning from Trieste, via Kurrachee, with the following passengers :—

From Trieste—Mr Goldenberg ; and Mr R Newmann
From Aden—Mr J S Curtis ; and Mrs Shivram Narayan, two children and infant
From Kurrachee—The Hon Mr T L F Beaumont ; and Mr Walter

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.—I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhœa Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety, and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, MRS GEO. F. BURDICK, Liberty, R. I. For sale by all Dealers. J. A KIRKBRIDE & Co., General Agents.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES AND THEIR POWERS.

◆

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, a reference was called on for hearing which had been made by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, late Second Presidency Magistrate, and which related to the appointment by the Commissioner of Police of extra Police Constables.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Commissioner of Police ; the Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. A. F. Turner, solicitor, also appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Hamilton, in making the reference under Section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code, said he had to refer the following question for the opinion of the High Court. In case No. 2189 P., one Nana Amir was charged with working a bullock with a sore neck, an offence punishable under Act XI. of 1890, Section 6. He was arrested and placed before the Magistrate, not by the police, but by one Musajee Isajee, a peon in the service of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The peon purported to make such arrests under the following certificate :—"Bombay Police, 27th April, 1897. Musajee Isajee has been appointed an extra Police Constable in the Bombay Police Force, and is vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a Constable for the purpose of Section 21 of Act 48 of 1860.—(Sd.) H. G. GELL, Deputy Commissioner of Police." Under Section 21 of Act 48 of 1860, the Police may arrest persons who in their presence cruelly beat or torture their animals, but Mr. Hamilton said he doubted whether such an appointment was legal. The Commissioner of Police might appoint special Constables to assist the police force on any temporary emergency under Section 20 of Act 13 of 1856. But as the peon (Musajee Isajee) had been appointed for some years, and there were several other persons who had also been appointed in the same way for some years, it was not a temporary emergency. In fact the practice had been going on for the last twelve or fifteen years. The Commissioner might also appoint additional constables under Section 21, on the application and at the cost of private persons, for the purpose of keeping the peace at any particular place. But those peons (Musajee Isajee and others) were not appointed for the purpose of keeping the peace, but for the purpose of arresting and prosecuting persons whom they found ill-treating their animals. Mr. Hamilton said he did not know of any other Act under which the Commissioner might appoint constables, and as the practice which he brought to notice was apparently irregular, he asked for their Lordships' opinion on the question as to whether the Commissioner of Police could appoint peons of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as extra Police Constables for the purpose of Section 21 of Act 48 of 1860.

In accordance with the above reference a notice had been served upon Nana Amir, the accused charged before the Magistrate, calling upon him to show cause, if he had any, as to whether the appointment of the Society's peons by the Commissioner of Police as extra constables was legal or not.

On the reference being called on yesterday, the Advocate-General said:—This purports to be a reference by the late Second Presidency Magistrate under Section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but I contend it is not a case that can be referred under Section 432.

Mr. Justice Parsons : Is there no other appearance ?

The Advocate-General : No. The accused has made no complaint, though he may have a right to a separate action. But that is not a question arising in the case which come before the Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Parsons : Was the accused before the Magistrate ?

The Advocate-General : Yes. The accused probably does not take any interest in the question, and I submit the case is one which you cannot deal with.

Mr. Justice Parsons : The hearing has not commenced. Does it appear that anything was done ?

The Advocate-General : I am told the accused was told to come again to the Police Court on the first of next month, but there is no record sent up.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's decision, said :—This is not a question which has arisen "in the hearing of a case," which are the words used in Section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There has been as yet no hearing, for the case has not even been commenced. The accused has merely been placed before the Magistrate. Nor can the point arise during the hearing, because even if the arrest was illegal it is not a plea which the accused could raise in defence of the charge laid against him. The only mode by which the legality of the arrest could be tested, would be by a separate proceeding. The charge, therefore, against him must be tried on its merits. We return the reference.

A QUESTION OF INTENTION.

◆

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade disposed of the appeal of Kushaba bin Kondi against a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, in May last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Mr. Knight, in his finding, said the accused when called upon to plead to the charge made a statement wherein he admitted practically all the facts alleged against him. He stated that he did not intend to cause the death of his daughter-in-law Koyana. Injuries such as these inflicted on the deceased, in the opinion of the Session Judge, indicated an intention to cause death ; and it was for the accused to disprove such an intention, not for the Crown to prove it. Accused further stated that the wounds on the deceased's abdomen were accidentally inflicted by blows which he aimed at her head. This was conceivably true, said the Sessions Judge, as the girl was lying on the ground when her stomach was cut open, and she might have been doubled up in such a position that the "accident" might have occurred. But it made no difference in the measure of the accused's guilt ; and even if it were possible for him to show that he meant to strike her head and not her stomach, he would still be guilty of murder. The question of provocation alone remained. As it was possible that the deceased did give him some cause for his anger, more immediate than her immorality or her disobedience, Mr. Knight thought it best to examine the eye-witnesses on the point. One of them was the accused's own daughter. She was quite unable to throw any light in the quarrel between him and the deceased, as she saw or heard nothing until the assault took place. Accused's own plea did not suggest grave and sudden provocation. Mr. Knight accepted the accused's plea as one of guilty to the charge. In passing the lighter sentence upon him, he was influenced by the fact that the murder was prompted, not by any base or sordid motive, but by a regard for the family honour.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeal, confirming the conviction and sentence.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

RE CALLIDAS KESOWJEE.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of Vijayshunker Gowrishunker, who had been summoned as a witness in the matter, said that his client knew absolutely nothing. He had entries in his books relating to insolvent's transactions, and was quite willing to give copies of the entries and to give inspection of his books. The person who knew about the matter was his *moonim*, who was no longer in his employ and was now at Bhownuggur.

Mr. Davur, for the Official Assignee, said if the witness gave an inspection and gave entries from the books that were here, and undertook to bring down the books from Bhownugger, he would consent to an adjournment for a week, and consider whether Vijayshunker's attendance would be necessary. There was another witness, Partab Roy, whom they wished to examine.

On Mr. Starling's undertaking to give inspection and entries from books, the matter was allowed to stand over for six weeks.

RE BURJORJEE LIMJEE BATLIBOI.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for a month. Insolvent had been attending the Official Assignee's office and rendering assistance.—His Lordship granted the application.

RE CURSETJEE NOWROJEE DAVUR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.—His Lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE SHARIFKHAN DAWOODKHAN.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia applied that the insolvent's interim order be extended, the case being on the board. —A month's extension of the order was granted.

RE JEHANGIR JAMSETJEE COLLETT.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia said the insolvent was under medical treatment in jail, and he asked on his behalf for an extension of the interim order.—Mr. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. R. B. Paymaster, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application.—His Lordship observed that the grounds of opposition had not yet been filed. A provisional interim order for a week was granted, and the matter was to come on then.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges :—Francis Xavier Moniz ; Mungesh Atmaram and another ; Joseph David Sweeny ; Shaik Cumroodin Shaik Husein, Sorabjee Furdoonjee Bumla ; Shamji Megji ; Syed Husain Sayad Currim ; James Cotter ; and Hargovun Jiwandas.

The Western notion that the great majority of the exiles to Siberia are sent thither as political offenders, which has been much encouraged by our novelists and by the compilers of our "penny dreadful" novelettes, is not confirmed by the official Russian reports. Out of the 298,512 despatched to Ssachalin, writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of a Swiss daily, about half had been condemned for ordinary crimes, but only 1,704 of the whole number for political offences. The other half of the exiles were sent out by the State at the request of their own communes, and at least 30 per cent. of these "compulsory emigrants" have been settled in Siberian villages and small towns, where, it is hoped, they may do better than they did in their own native parishes.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A RUSSIAN IN TROUBLE.

◆

Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jacob Deshaskey, a Russian, was charged by Inspector Sloane with causing grievous hurt to Charlotte Lockhart, by biting her on the nose.—Complainant in her evidence stated that she resided at Falkland Road. Three years ago accused formed an acquaintance with her at Ceylon. In October last complainant came to Bombay in company with the accused, and resided with him in the same house at Falkland Road until April last. In consequence of the annoyance caused by the accused she, on the 9th April last, jumped out of the window of her room on to the road. She was taken to the European General Hospital and detained there for some days. After her return home from the hospital she did not see the accused. On the 2nd instant he turned up and wanted to live with her again. Complainant refused to have anything to do with him, and he went away. He was in the habit of sleeping in a passage in the rear of the house. On Tuesday morning the accused and the complainant were taken to Superintendent Nolan's bungalow, where Mr. Nolan warned the accused to leave Bombay. Accused left Mr. Nolan's bungalow, and complainant returned home. About noon on the same day accused rushed into complainant's room, gave her a shove, and bit her on her nose, leaving two tooth-marks thereon. He then threw her down and hit her with clenched fists on her back. Complainant raised an alarm, when accused ran away.—The accused, in his defence, said that on his return from Mr. Nolan's bungalow he went to the house of complainant to take his things away and to leave her. She refused to give him his things, and gave him a bite on the wrist. In order to prevent her from continuing an immoral occupation he gave her a bite on the nose. He would have bitten off her nose entirely, but as she began to weep, he took pity on her and left her. He then went to the Commissioner of Police and surrendered himself. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two months' simple imprisonment. The accused was further ordered to be bound over to keep the peace for a period of six months in a sum of Rs. 50.

THEFT IN A WAREHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ghandhi of the Opium Department, placed Rasulla Piroo on a charge of stealing two and a quarter pounds of opium from the Government Opium Warehouse on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. J. W. Hind, Superintendent of the Warehouse, deposed that the accused was brought to him by a policeman. The opium was concealed in his *dhotar*.—Accused was convicted of retaining stolen property, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 17.

◆

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

683-98—Chitnis, M., and M. Mathildа vs. The Administrator-General of Bombay. Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

291-2205-98—Crawford, B. and Co. The Sassoon J. and W. Co., Limited vs. Erukshaw Dinshaw. Ardesir, H., and D. Part heard.
405-96—Tyabjee, D. and Co. Alabaibee vs. Bayabibi and others. Payne, G., and S. ; and J. Pereira.
425-95—Framjee and D. Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz J. vs Allibhoy Jeevanjee and others Nanu and H.
595-95—Nanu and H. Allibhoy Jeewanjee and others vs. Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jung B. Framjee and D.
721-98—Sorabjee and J. for pauper. Kalkasingh Jayramsingh Pardeshi vs. Laljee Futtoo and others. K. B. Mehta ; and Tyabjee, D. and Co.
422-98—K. M. Mody for pauper. Hassum Cassum vs. Hajee alias Adum and others. Framjee and D.
448-98—King and Co. Fatehalli Alloobhai and others vs. Thakersey Rowjee and others. Muljee and B.
290-97—Tyabjee, D. and Co. Bai Purson and others vs. the B., B., and C. I. Railway Co. Crawford, B., and Co.
177-97—Smetham, B., and N. James R. Watson vs. Oomer Jamal Vayani. Payne, G., and S.
517-98—Maganlal and Co. Hookmaji Bhoorajee vs. Ramlal Meghraj and others. Bhaishanker and K.
485-98—Matubhai and J. Manmohandas Dayaldas vs. Narrondas Calliandas and others. Crawford, B. and Co. ; and Craigie, L. and O.
512-98—Hiralal, M., and M. Ladkevahu alias Dahibai vs. Radhabai and another. Wadia and G.
30-98—Tyabjee, D. and Co. Nathoo Dewjee and another vs Thaker Raghu Manor and others. Ardesir, H., and D.
494-97—Pestonjee, R., and K. Hari Raghoba Thackur and another vs Khimibai and others. Chitnis, M., and M.

For further direction and cost on Commissioner's Report.

339-84—Little and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs. J. F. Farran Ag. A. M. G. E. F. Nicholson ; Pestonjee, R. and K. and M. M. Munshi.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

306-98—Ardesir, H., and D. Dattobhoy Hassum and others vs. Vulley Mahomed Rahimtoola and others. Thakurdas, D. and Co. Part heard.
816-95—Mansukhlal, D., and J. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy vs. Vithaldas Ramdas and another. Edgelow, G., and Wadia.
658-97—Craigie, L., and O. Charles Agnew Turner vs. Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others. K. J. Mantri ; and Sorabjee and J.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long causes.

86-97—Crawford, B. and Co. Rahimtoola Khairaz and another vs. Shamrao Pandurang and others. S. P. J. A. ; Little and Co. Part heard.
673-97—Wadia and G. Girdhardas Ganshamdas vs. Jugmohundas Vandrawandas. Little and Co.
110-98—Framjee and D. Framjee Dorabjee vs. Chandulal Khushaljee. Tyabjee, D. and Co.
442-98—Wadia and G. Purshotum Shewjee vs. Khatao Dedhar and another. Bhaishunker and K.
459-99—Bhaishunker and K. Khatao Dedhar vs. Purshotum Shivjee. Wadia and G.
614-98—Sorabjee and J. Fuckroodin Khan alias Fuckroo Meeya bin Hajee Khan Doctor vs. Mahomed Hoosein bin Hajee Abdul Kadur Nowrung and others. Payne, G., and S.
472-98—Little and Co. Anundrao Vinayek and others vs. Luxuman Govind. King and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

13-99—Little and Co. Valbai, widow vs. Tejpal Veeram and others. Nanu and H.
14-99—Bicknell, M., and M. Dharamsey Laljee vs. Motibai. Sorabjee and J.
6-98—Bhaishanker and K. Kesorbai alias Takorbai vs. Dewjee Morarjee. Tyabjee, D. and Co.
15-99—Jehangir and S. Motibai, widow vs. Dossabhoy Muncherjee Daroowalla. A. F. Turner.
6-99—Matubhai and J. Hiralal Pitamberdas vs. Gangadar Ramdas. K. J. Mantri.
8-99—Captain and V. Goculdas Sakorlal and others vs. Shamjee Ghella. Hiralal, M., and M.
16-99—Crawford, B. and Co. Premjee Thakersey vs. Narondas Ruttonsey and others. Craigie, L., and O.
445-98—Little and Co. Purshotum Mungaldas and another vs. N. C. Macleod. Dikshit and D.
108-99—Framjee and D. Deepala Premjee Jairam vs. Hemraj Purmanand. Thakurdas, D. C., and Co.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

◆

The number of cases of plague reported during the 24 hours ended yesterday morning was 14 attacks and 12 deaths. The total mortality was 93, as compared with 103 for the corresponding day of last year and 135 for 1897. The attacks were reported from Fort, Northern (two) ; Mandvie (one) ; Dongri (one) ; Dhobie Talao (one) ; Bhuleshwar (one) ; Khara Talao (two) ; Kumbharwada (two) ; Second Nagpada (one) ; and Cammatteepoora (three).

Owing to the recrudescence of the bubonic plague at Belgaum and Poona, which contributes to the exodus of a great number of people to the Goa territory by rail, and taking into consideration what has been proposed by the Board of Health regarding the subject, it is ordered—1st, that all the passengers of third and even second class proceeding from such localities, and, in general, from all those that are infected by bubonic plague, to whom the Sanitary Inspector should think it convenient that similar measures ought to be applied during the period required for the necessary disinfection, should be detained in the house of observation at Collem ; 2nd, that the said Inspector should get, by contract, the supply of the provisions required for the passengers detained at Collem, charging those who make use of them the stipulated cost, except such passengers that are really indigent, who shall be fed at the expense of the Government ; 3rd, the provisions supplied should be, before they are used, carefully examined by the said Inspector on his own responsibility.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The following is a return of the number of persons suffering from plague who were admitted, discharged, died, or were remaining in the following hospitals during the week ending at 6 a.m. on the 5th instant :—

Hospitals.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Arthur Road	3	3	7	18
Modikhana	10	1	6	12
Maratha	13	3	15	33
Mussulman	9	4	1	17
Julai Sunni	7	3	0	12
Jain	3	0	2	2
Adamji Peerbhoy	1	0	0	2
Mahim	0	0	0	1
Thakordwar	2	1	1	1
Marwari	0	0	0	1
Jain (Parel)	0	0	2	0
Hindu	1	0	2	1
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim	0	0	1	1
Telegu	5	1	6	1
Dariasthan	2	0	2	0
3rd Bhoiwada	1	0	1	0
Total	57	16	46	102
Totals for previous week	61	14	34	107

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◆

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CUNNINGHAM—JOHNSON—Aug. 8th, at the Church of St. John in the Wilderness, Dharamsala, by the Rev. C. Smith, Captain P. H. CUNNINGHAM, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to MARGARET ANNE, eldest daughter of the late WARWICK HUSON JOHNSON, P. W. D., Punjab.

DEATHS.

NEPEAN—Aug. 4th, at Nowgong, FLORENCE ELSIE MAUD LOUISE, daughter of Major H. E. C. B. NEPEAN, 5th Madras Infantry, aged 9 months.

PAYNE—Aug. 13th, at Podanur, Mr. GEORGE HARRIS PAYNE, Prosecuting Inspector, M. R. Co., aged 45 years.

WYATT—Aug. 7th, at Quetta, LOUIE, the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. L. and Mrs. WYATT, of Cambridge, England, formerly Missionary of the S. P. G., Trichinopoly.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1899.

Directors and Share Transfers. The rapid development of Cawnpore as a commercial and industrial centre has enabled it to give more than one interesting object lesson of late in the working of company law. A year or two since we reported some proceedings in which the Allahabad High Court had vindicated the right of a shareholder to demand an inspection of the register of the Muir Mills Company. The same Company has figured in more recent litigation, and so has the same shareholder, but not as a principal, and not through any eagerness on his part, we must assume, to share in the somewhat tedious pleasures of a Company suit. The two cases are here mentioned together, because, as will be seen, there was a close connection between them. The more recent proceedings, which were the subject of a judgment by the District Judge of Cawnpore a few weeks since, throw a very interesting light upon the rights of transferees of shares in a Company, and an even more interesting light upon the powers of Directors to limit those rights. Early in 1897 a Mr. Butterworth, the mill manager of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, purchased from Dr. Condon three shares in the Muir Mills, and took the usual steps for getting the transfers executed. The Directors refused to transfer the shares, and being asked for their reasons they referred the applicant to one of the Articles of Association, which provides that "the Directors may decline to register any transfer of shares to any person of whom they may for any reason disapprove, or of any shares upon which the Company has a lien." Here no reason was assigned for the refusal to register, but when the vendor of the shares came into the field the Directors became more communicative. Pressed by Dr. Condon to say why they would not register the transfer, and reminded by him of the adverse criticism to which the Company had been subjected in connection with the proceedings concerning the register, the Directors replied that Dr. Condon's reference to this case showed that he must be fully aware of their reason for not registering Mr. Butterworth. And they added : "The Directors, so far from wishing to involve the Company in litigation, are taking every precaution to avoid having any shareholders on the register of members who are in their opinion likely to prove ill-disposed towards the Company, or of a litigious and cantankerous disposition." Now this was evidently aimed to the address of some one in particular, and the meaning of it will be plain when it is known that the transferee was connected with the mills whose Managing Director, Mr. McRobert, had proceeded against one of the Muir Mills Directors for withholding the share register from inspection, and that four other members of Mr. McRobert's staff who had bought shares were similarly refused transfer. It looked like boycotting all who happened to be connected with a gentleman who had once thought it his duty to take action against the Company, and it is well that the lawfulness of the proceeding has been subjected to the judgment of a competent authority.

The infinite capacity of lawyers and litigants for "spreading themselves out" over the minor matters of the law is painfully illustrated in this case. When it came up for hearing the applicants for registration—for the five cases were heard together—occupied five days with their evidence, while the defence took up seven, and there are pathetic complaints in the record about the Court having had to sit on gazetted holidays. However, when the case came on for hearing only one issue was raised, namely, whether the Directors had acted arbitrarily and without sufficient cause in refusing to register the transfers. The issue thus raised did not satisfy the Directors. They contended that the sole question to be tried was whether the application for registration had been considered by the Board, and that no inquiry could be made into their reasons. This evidently was not ground upon which they felt that they had a firm footing, for during the preliminary skirmishing they had been called upon to admit or deny the statement of the applicants that their only reason for refusing transfer was that the transferees were employed in the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, and to this their only answer was that they were not bound to disclose any reason for refusal. This, indeed, was the central point of the defence until the action came on for hearing, when there was a sudden change of front. Then they disclosed their reasons and sought to justify them. The Judge held that the reasons had been disclosed long before in the letter in which the Directors referred to the previous action against one of their number, and stated their determination to keep clear of litigious and cantankerous persons. Had the defence persisted in the line originally taken up, and still refused to state its reasons, it would have fared no worse than it did, and it would have saved much time. But when once you have set up the proposition that A. is a litigious and cantankerous person, and that because B., C., and D. are associated with him in business therefore they are as litigious and as cantankerous as he, you are on a long line of inquiry from which many possible bye-ways branch out. The starting point of course was that once upon a time Mr. McRobert had thought fit to insist upon his right as a shareholder, and that when the necessity was put upon him he vindicated it. Then when his subordinates put any of their hard earned savings into another mill, which was known to be paying handsome dividends, it was made as clear as mud that these evil disposed persons had no thought of a good investment in so doing. Their obvious purpose was to further the dark designs of their employer, to strengthen his influence in the Company, and possibly to assist him in wrecking it, notwithstanding that he himself had a large holding in the mill. There is nothing that a suspicious imagination will not bring into view, and we may be sure that all these, and perhaps worse things, were in the minds of the Directors as the certain result of a sale of shares to anyone who was in friendly relations with the man who once succeeded in getting one of them fined eight annas for not having produced the share register when required.

The judgment of the District Judge perforce dealt with much detail into which we cannot follow him. It contained an elaborate history of controversies which in the past had disturbed the harmonious working of the Muir Mills, which the Directors if they had fought their case with discretion—or better still if they had decided not to fight it at all—would have kept from the public view. So far as the history is told by the District Judge there seems to have been nothing in it which warranted the Directors in regarding Mr. McRobert and everyone associated with him as being in the nature of things so hostile to the undertaking that they must henceforth be kept at arm's length. Directors of public companies should allow distrustfulness and partizanship to be the monopoly of politicians and the heroes of local government. The Muir Mills Board had no right to infer, because a particular person once vindicated his rights when they were judicially held to be in the wrong, that he is litigious and cantankerous, and that all who held converse with him are certain to be his aiders and abettors in similar proceedings. Russell, Bayley, and Bayley, in their "Indian Companies Act," point out that where directors have a discretionary power they must exercise it in a reasonable manner ; and there is little reasonableness in such an exercise of the power of refusing the transfer of shares where the declared object is to exclude investors against whom there is no other objection than their association with a person whom the Board or some members of it choose to consider hostile. There is little doubt as to the grounds upon which the registration of transfers may properly be refused. It may be refused, for instance, when there is reason to believe that shares are being sold in order to avoid liability, or where the consideration is nominal, or where the transferee is a man of straw, who would be unable to meet his calls. The objection, moreover, must be personal to the applicant. But refusal as a means of paying off an old score, or as a means of excluding a particular interest, supposing it to be legitimate, from participating in the control of a Company's affairs, is quite another matter, and it is well that this view has been enforced by the decision in these Cawnpore cases. The prosperity of the Muir Mills has happily not been endangered by this litigation, and we are sure that it will not suffer now that the Directors have been reminded that it is their duty to take a broader view of the rights of investors than they seem to have done in the proceedings which led to this suit.

Hoaxing the Peace Conference. The condemnation of the Dum-Dum and Mark IV. Woolwich bullets as "uselessly cruel" by the Peace Conference at the Hague has excited a good deal of indignant surprise. Englishmen are not prepared to believe off hand that Great Britain deserves to be set upon a special pinnacle of infamy as the least humane in war among civilised peoples. Not even the active support of the United States by positive use, nor the passive countenance of Portugal by abstention, will ever blind the average Englishman into acceptance of missiles or military usages which the better feeling of mankind proclaims to be barbarous. If through some administrative error a type of ball ever came to be adopted by the army of England opposed to such humane ideas as still remain compatible with the inhumanities of war, our countrymen would not be slow to order its abandonment, without wanting for any Pecksniffian admonition from people who by constantly increasing their armies, are doing all in their power to intensify the horrors of war. From the facts placed before the Conference, made in Germany, distorted in France, vitriolised in Russia, and cried "fie" upon you, even by the emissary of the Sultan, the case against England was accepted with a readiness scarcely distinguishable from a rush. Sir Julian Pauncefote had to express his regret that the plenary sitting where the vote was taken had been summoned so suddenly. He had only received notice of the sitting on the previous evening before it was possible to present the statement which the British Government had intended to make. Apart from this compromising precipitancy, sufficient of the whole story has reached us by this mail to bring into question the *bona fides* of some of the signatories to this censure of British barbarism, and to show the peculiar ideas respecting elementary questions of evidence that must have regulated the behaviour of the rest. When the real facts are set forth, the distrust awakened by this hasty propensity of the Conference to have a dig at England can only operate in disseminating a deeper distrust of its operations as a whole. Dr. Alexander Ogston, presumably the famous Aberdeen surgeon, throws a flood of light on the whole question in the latest *British Medical Journal*. The fact that he makes perfectly clear and perfectly discreditable to the wire-pullers of this historic resolution is that they were belabouring a dummy bullet and not the genuine article from Dum-Dum. To put their action colloquially they did not in literal fact know what they were voting about. The story shortly is this : Professor von Bruns of Tübingen is a medical man with a great interest in firearms and their effects in war. Hearing about the Dum-Dum bullet, and not being able to get a specimen in Europe, he relied on the newspaper descriptions and believed, in perfect good faith no doubt, that they were identical with those employed in Germany and German Africa for bringing down big game—elephants, lions, &c. The feature of these bullets, with which we are concerned, consists in their possessing only a partial envelope of hard metal from which a cone of lead projects about a centimetre long. Their effect is so destructive that they are displacing the old elephant guns. The injuries inflicted by such a ball if employed against man would be inhuman, needlessly cruel, and whatever the other epithets may be that are prompted by horror. But all this fine feeling and plethora of adjectives are quite beside the question. They are not the Dum-Dum bullet at all, nor does England deserve to be held up to execration for using elephant bullets against men. It is a fact that the lead exposed in the apex of the Dum-Dum bullet is "so small as to be scarcely visible." The random nature of the criticisms that have been let off in a mitraille against England is well exemplified by a woodcut given in the latest French work on "*Projectiles des Armes de Guerre*" wherein *la balle de Dum-Dum* is pictured with a nose of lead half an inch long. Then occurs this further inaccuracy : "The nickel-copper envelope, different from ordinary coverings, diminishes in thickness from the base of the ball to its apex where the lead is bare." What the Conference censured, therefore, is not the Dum-Dum bullet but von Brun's burlesque effigy of it. All the Professor's photographs and shadowgraphs and object lessons on the cadaver produced by a bullet made in Germany have only the effect of befooling the unwary. One elementary question that should have been put and answered on the threshold of such inquiries—what evidence is forthcoming to convince us that the incriminated bullet is a sample from Dum-Dum ?—would have given an immediate quietus to the sensationalism that threatened to place England in the stocks.

The Cape Command. The hasty appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker to the command of the troops at the Cape, with instructions to sail next Saturday, is another of the things which do not bode peace. The present Commander at the Cape, Lieutenant General Sir William Butler, was only appointed last year, and under ordinary circumstances he might have been expected to retain the post for the usual period. Unfortunately Sir William Butler has during the last few weeks become the object of exceedingly bitter attacks from the Cape press. He knows something of South African politics. He was stationed in the country during 1878-79, and fought in the Zulu War. He has never concealed his sympathetic esteem for the domestic virtues and simple tastes of the Boers. In his life of Sir George Colley, published a few months ago, he compares them to "the yeomen and peasant soldiers of England in the old Plantagenet days." His actual words do not directly convey more than a soldierly tribute of respect for the good qualities of a foe. Yet the reader is left with a vague impression that if Sir William Butler had been a Cape politician he would have taken a more than friendly interest in the proceedings of the Afrikander Bond. Had his enunciation of his views begun and ended with the casual remarks in the life of Colley, his critics would never have been able to open fire upon him. But it fell to his lot to act as High Commissioner during Sir Alfred Milner's recent visit to England, and in an indiscreet moment he made an extremely unfortunate speech. The text of his utterances is not before us, but it seems to have been interpreted in South Africa as being in favour of non-intervention in the affairs of the Transvaal. The Pretoria papers quoted it with delight, and the Bond press has repeatedly made allusion to it. In some despatches which he penned at the same period, Sir William Butler used expressions and offered opinions which are construed as being in direct opposition to the views of Sir Alfred Milner and the British Cabinet. His attitude produced intense resentment at the Cape, and the "Milnerite" newspapers have assailed him with great virulence. At least one London newspaper took up the parable and demanded his recall. There seems little room for doubt that privately, at any rate, Sir William Butler disapproves of the present policy of the British Government towards the Transvaal. In so far as he was betrayed, in his official capacity, into expressions of implied dissent from the views of the Government, he produced an impression of divergence in executive circles greatly to be regretted. That so distinguished a soldier would have allowed his private convictions to interfere with the performance of his duty cannot for a moment be believed. But it must reluctantly be assumed that his replacement was nevertheless expedient, in order to ensure greater unanimity between the military and civil authorities in South Africa. There can be no doubt about the fitness of his successor. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker has been soldiering in Africa nearly all his life, and all the active service he has seen has been at the Cape. He fought in the Kaffir War in 1877-78, in the Zulu War in 1879, and took part in the Bechuanaland Expedition in 1884. It is a strange irony of fate that the man who was Sir Bartle Frere's Military Secretary in 1878-79, should be returning to the Cape to take command of the troops at a time when Great Britain is once more on the verge of war with the Transvaal. It is hardly to be expected that Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker will take the supreme command if war is declared. Rumour points to Sir Redvers Buller as the man selected for the task.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, late Presidency Magistrate, has made the usual declaration before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, and been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

Lord Harris has been appointed Chairman of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa—the Company of which he was Vice-Chairman—in succession to the late Mr. H. E. M. Davies.

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INDIA—ON THE ENCHANTING SIDE.

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In "Enchanted India" Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch, a wellknown *litterateur*, whose signature is frequently seen on the front page of the *Figaro*, and at the foot of many articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue de Paris*, the *Fortnightly*, and other periodicals, has recorded the impressions of a winter spent in travelling in India and Ceylon. Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch is a member of the old reigning House of Servia, and brother to Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch, Pretender to the Servian throne. His book is in no wise intended to give information to intending travellers, or to give the author's views regarding Indian politics. A man of poetical temperament and great culture, he has merely travelled through India, notebook in hand, attempting to make us see all that it was given him to see in that mysterious land. The result is an original, fresh, and charmingly written book. Prince Karageorgevitch, who is an intimate friend of Loti's, is doubtless to a certain degree a disciple of that writer, but, though he has Loti's gift for recording his impressions and the same wonderful eye for colour, light, and shade, he has a grace and at the same time a virility wholly his own, and he is entirely free from that touch of morbidity and almost effeminate sentimentality which has marred so much of Loti's later work. The book has been exceedingly well translated, and we must congratulate "Clara Bell" on the fluency and elegance of her rendering. It was indeed a difficult task, the rendering into English of such prose as this, and at times the English strikes one as cold and bald when compared with the original, which the reviewer was privileged to see before publication. The English edition has been published in advance of the original, which has been long delayed in Paris.

Prince Karageorgevitch landed at Bombay in December, 1897, when the plague was almost at its worst, and some of his opening sketches seem tinted with the melancholy which, as we who have been through it all remember, lay over us all in Bombay that time :—

> Afternoon in the bazaar, in the warm glow of the sinking sun, wonderfully quiet. No sound but that of some workman's tools ; no passers by, no shouting of voices, no bargaining. A few poor people stand by the stalls and examine the goods, but the seller does not seem to care. Invisible *guglas* vibrate in the air, and the piping invitation of a *moolah* falls from the top of a minaret.
>
> Then suddenly a clatter of tom-toms, and rattling of castanets, a Hindoo funeral passing by. The dead lay stretched on a bier, his face painted and horrible, a livid grin between the dreadful scarlet cheeks, covered with wreaths of jasmine and roses. A man walking before the corpse carried a jar of burning charcoal to light the funeral pile. Friends followed the bier, each bringing a log of wood to add to the pyre as a last homage to the dead.
>
> Then a Parsee woman stopped my servant to ask if I were a doctor.
>
> "A doctor ? I cannot say," replied Abibulla, "but the Sahib knows many things." The woman's eyes entreated me. At the door of the house the sick man's wife was washing a white robe in which he would be dressed for the morrow.
>
> The plague-stricken man lay on a low bed struggling with anguish ; large drops of sweat stood on his face, his throat was wrapped in wet bandages, and he spoke with difficulty as in a dream. "Pane, Sahib." Then he closed his eyes and fell asleep, and so would he sleep to the end. Out of doors, meanwhile, one funeral procession almost trod on the heels of the last at the latest gleam of day and out towards the west, above the field of burning a broad red cloud filled all one quarter of the sky.

Other pen pictures from Bombay are—The Harbour at Sunrise, a Parsee Wedding, Elephanta, A Nautch, a Gambling Hell at Byculla, The Towers of Silence, and a very graphic description of the Pinjrapol. From Bombay the author passed to Baroda, and thence to Ellora, where he first saw "the sacred hill crowned with temples, in a blaze of glory at first from the crimson sunset, and then vaguely blue, wiped out, vanishing in the opalescent mist." Everywhere his artist's eye sees beauty and charm. All the miseries and discomforts of Indian travelling are forgotten, and even amid the joltings and jars of one of those interminable tonga drives, which are calculated if anything can to make one feel one has no soul at all, but merely a much wronged and pained body, he only remembers the charming wayside pictures he sees along his road.

> Before us the road lay pink in colour, with purple lines, where the pebbles were as yet uncrushed ; it was hedged with blossoming thorn bushes, and among the yellow and violet flowers parrots were flitting, and screaming minas, large black birds with russet brown wings gleaming in the sun like burnished metal.
>
> Round a village well, enclosed by walls, with heavy doors that are always shut at night, a perfect flower bed of young women had gathered, slender figures, wrapped in robes of bright, light colours, drawing water in copper jars. The sunbeams, dropping between the leaves of a baobab tree that spread its immense expanse of boughs over the well, sparkled on the gaudy hue of their raiment with flickering gold."

Then on to Ahmedabad and Palitana, where he met with a great reception from the Thakore. His description of the sacred shrines of Satrunji is very fine. Golconda, Hyderabad, and the Southern Indian towns are presented to us in glowing pages. The author excels—as so many try to do—in descriptions of India's magic hour—sunset, and the afterglow. Here is one of evening at Trichinopoly.

> The evening was exquisitely calm, shrouding everything in rose-colour, and shedding a light, opalescent golden haze on the pools and streams. And out of this floating gauze, in the doubtful light, white figures seemed to emerge gradually, only to vanish again in the pure, transparent atmosphere of the blue night.
>
> Over the ricefields in the darkness, danced a maze of fire-flies, quite tiny, but extraordinarily bright, they whirled in endless streaks of flame, intangible, so fine that they seemed part of the air itself, crossing in a ceaseless tangle, faster, faster, and then dying out in diamond sparks, very softly twinkling little stars turning to silver in the moonlight.
>
> Between the tracery of bamboos, behind clumps of cedars spreading their level plumes of fine, flexible needles, we still constantly saw the roofs of temples involved in clouds of tiny phosphorescent sparks, weaving their maze of light, and the clang of bells and drums fell on the ear."

Madras produced on the author an impression, "as of a town built in the clouds and then dropped, scattered over the plain with vast arid and barren spaces left between the houses." Calcutta did not impress him. He calls it "an aggressive capital," and is loud in condemnation of its filth and squalour. He was glad to escape to Darjeeling where he found himself in the clouds. His first view of the snows evokes a cry of rapture. From Tiger Hill at sunrise he saw Mount Everest :—

> Far away in the transparent blue air above a wall of grey cloud—the dull, dingy grey of dirty cotton wool—a speck showed as a beacon of lilac light, of the hue and form of a cyclamen flower, this turned to rose, to brick-red, to warm gold colour, fading into silver, and then, against the blue sky, showed immaculately white. This was Gaurishankar—Mount Everest, the top of the world, appallingly high, inconceivably vast, though lost in the distance and seen from a hillock three thousand metres above the sea.
>
> After the gaint a whole chain of lavender and rose-coloured peaks turning to blue came in to sight in the marvellously clear atmosphere, then the sun rose below us, in the throbbing tide of heat, the mountains seemed to come closer to us, but immediately the mists gathered about Gaurishankar. "The Apsasar wearing impenetrable veils, that mortals may not gaze too long on the throne of the gods," said my guide, who had fallen on his face since the first appearance of the snow-crowned colossus. For another minute the sublime icepeak remained visible, through the gauzy whiteness, and then a cloud rising from beyond the range descended on the heights and gradually enfolded the whole chain."

At Cawnpore Prince Karageorgevitch had his first experience of the famine, which was bad that year in Northern and Central India. He rejects the theory that the famine coolies are cared for, nursed, and doctored by a paternal Government.

> In a similar but smaller enclosure was the infirmary, a hospital with no physician, no remedies. The shrunken creatures lay shivering in the sun. All were moaning, many were unconsciously wandering in delirium, shrieking and writhing.
>
> "Is there no doctor ?"
>
> "He comes now and then" said the baboo who was our guide, but on my pressing the question this "now and then" remained vague, no day or week could be named.
>
> "And no medicine ?"
>
> "We give rice to the sick, instead of the daily cake."
>
> "And is that all ?"
>
> "But rice is very good and very dear and some of them have been ill for three weeks."
>
> "And how many die every day ?"
>
> "Five-Six," said the baboo, hesitating, then seeing that I was incredulous, "sometimes more," he added.

The famine camp does not fare better at his hands than the so-called hospital, with its haggard and fleshless toilers whose daily dole of food "is insufficient for any of them, only hindering the poor creatures from dying at once." The author argues that this terrible state of things is in a great measure attributable to the Baboo, who has been half educated in the colleges and is the middleman between the Government and the poor ; and who barefacedly takes twenty per cent. of the wages he is supposed to pay to the labourers." And there are none but baboos to superintend the poorhouses and rest camps. It is said that during the previous famine some made fortunes from six to eight lakhs of rupees. "The gentleman of the Civil Service would put in an appearance now and then, the eternal now and then that answers every question in India. They stepped out of a buggy, walked quickly round, had seen and were gone again in a great hurry to finish some important work."

It will be seen that Prince Karageorgevitch has put himself in conflict with observers of Indian famine relief work who had perhaps better means of judging of the work than he. But his theme is not Famine Stricken India, but "Enchanted India," and so long as he keeps close to his text he is interesting and in many respects admirable.

BOERS AND THEIR SHOOTING.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—References in Indian newspapers recently to the capability of the Boer with the rifle, and such remarks, that "the Essex Regiment, now in Burmah can shoot as well, if not better, than the Boers of the Transvaal," have prompted a reflection in my mind (I have lived in the Transvaal amongst the Boers, for many years) which, I think, in view of contingencies, you, as a public organ, should make known to the military authorities. It is this :—That the capability of the Boer to hit a mark *lies entirely in his capability to judge distance !* Boers pitted against Englishmen, on a target *where the distance was known to a foot*, have, to my knowledge, miserably failed to come out top ! But, where distance has to be judged, say, from hill to hill over an intervening valley, they are *expert*. And yet they don't put their sights up ! They simply elevate their rifle, fire, and hit ! Buck which are generally hit by them running are daily brought into the markets with the bullet hole invariably in the right place, behind the shoulder ! I have seen fish (barbel) captured in the same way, that is, shot as they were crawling over the rocks from stream to stream as barbel do. Why do our military authorities, in view of possible guerilla warfare, not practice our soldiers in the important art of judging distance more than they do ? The South African colonists have got it, and simply by practice. The various stations in India surely supply plenty of opportunity for the practice. From hill to hill, across valleys and rivers, and in fact from anywhere to anywhere, should be a test of shooting skill applied to our men. Target shooting is, after all, purely *academical*, if I may be allowed the expression. Stopping, or killing, just now, is what our soldiers are required to do, and the gauge of distance is necessarily, in many cases, the first thing to be learnt towards the accomplishment of this end. It is strange that in the various shooting competitions amongst the military that I have either heard of or attended in India, I have never yet seen a class for unknown distances ! Why, please ? Can any one say ?

PRACTICAL.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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Captain G. C. F. Sartorius, 19th Bombay Infantry, has passed in Persian according to the Lower Standard.

Lieutenant H. G. Cotton, 9th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant H. E. M. Turner, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, has qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant.

Captain N. F. Gordon, R. A., Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, has been granted leave out of India for eight months on private affairs.

Captain W. H. O. Kemmis, Royal Garrison Artillery now serving at Aden, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Cork Artillery Militia.

Major A. T. Baker, on promotion to that rank from No. 21 Company, Eastern Division, R.A., has been posted to No. 16 Company, Western Division, R.A.

The following officers have passed the required examination in Urdu according to the Higher Standard :—Captain R. A. Kaye, R. A. ; Lieutenant T. B. Tillard, R. E. ; Lieutenat J. D'Oyly, 19th Bombay Infantry ; and 2nd-Lieutenant W. F. Adair, 30th Bombay Infantry.

Captain H. A. Iggulden, Derbyshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, has been appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on leave of Major R. E. S. Taylor.

The Government of India have sanctioned the provision of notice-boards for the posting of miscellaneous notices regarding regulations in forts and defence works, in accordance with the local requirements, the cost being debited to the Military Works Funds.

The following amendments have been made in the Home Indian Trooping Programme 1899-1900 :—The 13th, 67th and 69th, Field Batteries will remain at the Cape, and the 21st, 42nd, and 53rd Field Batteries, R.A., in India until further orders. The 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, proceeds to the Cape instead of to India. The 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, arrives in India about 2nd February, 1900, instead of 27th December 1899.

SUNNIS AND SHIAHS AT HYDERABAD.

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The following petition has been sent by the Shiah community of Bombay to H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad :—That your Highness's humble petitioners have learnt with the deepest regret that the existence of differences between the Sunni and Shiah communities of Hyderabad, arising chiefly it would appear from the forms of their respective invocation to prayer, but greatly exaggerated by designing persons, induced your Highness to promulgate a Jaridah of the 2nd Ramzan 1316 Hijree, prohibiting in effect the use by this community of Hyderabad in their Jafferia Mosque in city of Hyderabad of the form of invocation heretofore and elsewhere throughout the Moslim world employed by them. 2. Your Highness's humble petitioners have weighty reasons which they respectfully pray to be granted an opportunity of laying before your Highness's Government for affirming that there is no reason whatsoever for apprehending that this user by the Shiah community of their ancient and much cherished form of invocation at the Jafferia Mosque would lead to any disturbance of the public peace in Hyderabad, any more than such user elsewhere among Mahomedans residing in similar populous and well-governed cities would be likely to cause any such result. But infinite mischief may be done in the carrying out of the wisest orders by the use of harsh and apprehensive means (apparently employed with the deliberate intention of exciting disturbance) by subordinates entrusted with the carrying out of such orders. 3. And your Highness's humble petitioners have heard with the greatest sorrow of the excesses committed by the Commissioner of Police (Nawab) Akbar Jung in giving effect to your Highness's orders. Specific details of his acts of harshness and deliberate designed apprehension have been enumerated in the petitions presented by the Shiahs of Hyderabad to your Highness on the 16th Ramzan, 29th Shaval 1316 Hijree, 6th Muharrum, 6th Safar, and 22nd Rabi-ul-aval 1317 Hijree, and your petitioners have every reason to believe in the substantial accuracy of such accusations, and respectfully submit that their establishment, or their repudiation, is urgently required. Your Highness's memorialists therefore humbly and respectfully pray as follows :—(*a*) That Your Highness may be pleased to reconsider and recall your Highness's order of the 3nd Ramzan. (*b*) That your Highness may be pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire into the conduct of the Kotwal (Nawab) Akbar Jung in carrying that order into effect, and into the truth or otherwise of the charges preferred against him, and that in the event of such charges being established he may be removed from his office in which he is at present in a position to misuse opportunities of exciting ill feelings between different sects of your Highness's subjects, and be otherwise dealt with as to your Highness's Government may seem fit.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the Child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE CAPE COMMAND.

General Forestier-Walker Appointed.

REASONS FOR THE CHANGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

General Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier-Walker has been appointed to command at the Cape, and sails on Saturday next.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Major-General Sir W. E. Butler, who is in command of the Forces at the Cape, and who will replace General Forestier-Walker at Devonport in the command of the Western District of the Army, has been recalled mainly because his political attitude was not in harmony with that of Sir A. Milner.

Sir Edward William Frederick Forestier-Walker, K.C.B., has seen considerable service in South Africa. He served in the Kaffir War in 1877-78, and was Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere in 1878-79. He also took part in the Zulu War, and acted as A. A. and Q. M. G. in Bechuanaland in 1884. He commanded the troops in Egypt from 1889-95, an appointment he vacated to succeed Sir Richard Harrison in the Western District. General Forestier-Walker replaces General Sir William Butler.

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THE FORCE FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Detachment of London Scottish.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Lord Wolseley has notified that he will accept the services of one hundred of the London Scottish Volunteers for service in South Africa.

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RUSSIANS AT TALIENWAN.

Czar's Liberal Manifesto.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 15.

H. I. M. the Czar has issued an order to the Finance Minister that immediately the railway is completed to Talienwan it is to be free to the commerce of the world, and a new city will be built in the neighbourhood.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The *Times*, referring to Talienwan being made a free port, says it means many things, but it remains to be seen what interpretation the Russian officials will place upon the generous policy of the Czar.

THE CZAR AND THE QUEEN.

A Visit Arranged.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent, stating that the Czar and Czarina will visit Queen Victoria very shortly.

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THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

England in a good Position.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

In the fifth test match now being played between the Australians and England, the latter have made 576 in their first innings, and the Australians have made 220 for five wickets.

THE SEYCHELLES.

Appointment of Administrator.

Mr. E B. Sweet-Escott, late Colonial Secretary at Honduras, has been appointed Administrator of Seychelles.

Mr. E. B. Sweet-Escott, B.A., C.M.G., resigned his appointment as Colonial Secretary in the British Honduras, a post worth $3,500 in 1898. In the Seychelles he succeeds the late Mr. H. Cockburn Stewart, the salary of his new appointment being Rs. 13,500.

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THE PLAGUE IN OPORTO.

Twenty-six Cases.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Twenty-six cases of plague and eleven deaths took place at Oporto up to the 11th inst.

A HONGKONG LIBEL CASE.

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A special telegram to the *Singapore Free Press*, dated Honkong, July 31st, says :—One Isabelo Artacho, who is understood to belong to a minor Filipino faction antagonistic to the present Filipino leaders, has issued at Hongkong a writ of libel against Mr. H. W. Bray in respect of a reference in an article in the *Review of Reviews* written by the latter. The claim for damages amounts to $50,000.

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(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

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THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

INTRIGUES AGAINST ENGLAND'S MEANS OF DEFENCE.

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COLOMBO, AUGUST 16.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London, 31st July, say :—

The *Standard* declares that the firmness shown by the British Military and Naval representatives saved England's means of defence being seriously impaired as the result of intrigues amongst the members of the Peace Conference Committee against the Dum-Dum bullet and certain types of artillery and shells.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

TRANSFER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Arrangements have been completed for the transfer of the London University to the East Wing of the Imperial Institute, the Government bearing the cost, which is £65,000.

GREAT FIRE AT HULL.

A great fire has occurred in a warehouse at Hull. £100,000 worth of grain has been destroyed.

PROTECTION OF SUGAR IN DOMINICA.

Owing to the refusal of the Imperial Government to protect sugar, the planters of Dominica have got up a strong agitation in favour of placing the Island under the protection of the United States.

MILITARY GRAIN FRAUDS CASE.

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SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 16.

The grain frauds case will be re-opened on Saturday, the Cantonment Price Current clerk and the Pensioned Pay Havildar of the 11th Madras Infantry having been re-arrested.

THE FRONTIER.

WAZIRIS TROUBLESOME AGAIN.

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SADDA, AUGUST 15.

At the end of last week half a dozen Shabhah Khel Waziris, who were crossing to Tirah to buy rifles, forcibly seized a goat from a Malik of the small border villages near Thal. The Malik at once sent news to Thal fort, and a party was sent out to catch the Waziris, but the village Chigha turned up before the troops could arrive and the Waziris bolted, pursued by a few Border Police and villagers. One of the latter was shot dead. The Waziris got off. Gulbat, a well known raider, is said to have been one of the party.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

PROPOSED LIQUIDATION.

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MADRAS, AUGUST 16.

An urgent meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Electric Tramways Company was held yesterday to consider the position of the Company in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings which are threatened. Mr. Norton, the Chairman, explained that the Electric Construction Company, to which the Madras Tramways Company was indebted to the extent of £65,000, had instituted proceedings in London and filed a petition for the liquidation of the Tramway Company. Mr. Norton strongly criticised the gross mismanagement of this magnificent property, for which he held the directors principally responsible, while the shareholders were extremely apathetic and allowed the directors to do practically what they liked.

After a lengthy speech it was resolved that a subscription of four annas per share be levied to meet the legal expenses in London, and that the solicitor, Mr. Tasker, should be asked to protect the shareholders' interests in London, and that the Committee be authorised to form a company for the purchase of the Madras Tramways, and that a issue of 15 lakhs first mortgage debentures on the tramway be made, preference being given to the original shareholders.

SOUTH INDIAN PLANTERS.

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE.

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BANGALORE, AUGUST 16.

Up to the time of rising for lunch to-day the following resolutions were passed at the Planters' Conference :—That the Association should communicate with the Coast curing firms, with a view to collecting information regarding the improved methods for curing coffee, and using new machinery as now used in America and the other foreign producing countries. The Secretaries of District Associations were asked to communicate with the members with a view to urging the careful attention to curing on estates, and any information that the members can give, as a result of any special system adopted, will be of great interest and utility in working out this important problem. The Secretary has been instructed to write to the Indian Tea Association, pressing the great importance of obtaining funds for the American and Continental funds, requesting them also to approach the Supreme Government with the object of securing an Act on similar lines of the Ceylon Act 4 of 1894. The Secretary has been asked to obtain information regarding the possibility of finding a market for the East Indian coffee in the United States of America Canada, and the British Colonies, and to ascertain the means by which the Association can best bring coffee to the notice of natives of India who can afford to buy it. The Association, through the Secretary, will communicate officially immediately with Mr. Newport and the Department of Agriculture, Queensland, with a view to obtaining consignments of ladybirds by post.

LOSS OF THE RESOLUTE.

VICEROY'S SYMPATHETIC MESSAGE.

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CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has received the following message from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, which has been communicated to the relatives of those unfortunately lost in the Resolute :—"H. E. the Viceroy desires me to telegraph to you his sincere condolences with the relatives of the officers and men who lost their lives under such distressing circumstances to-day in the collision between the Scindia and the Resolute."

A telegram has been received in the Deputy Conservator's Office, Calcutta, to the effect that the body of Mr. Huntley, Third Officer of the Resolute, had been picked up, together with those of ten natives, that morning. The bodies were buried at Diamond Harbour.

A preliminary enquiry into the circumstances attending the collision was concluded to-day at the Port Office. The Port Officer, in his report submitted to the Government, recommended the appointment of a Marine Court of Inquiry.

HARNESSING THE CAUVERY.

DEPUTATION TO EUROPE AND AMERICA.

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SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

The Government has sanctioned a deputation to Europe and America of Captain A. de Lotbeniere, R.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Mysore Public Works Department, for six months, in connection with the Mysore Government's scheme for utilising the power of the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram, for generating electricity with a view to supplying the power obtained to the Kolar Gold Fields.

THE SERVICES.

◆

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

Mr. R. Younghusband, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawur, on return from leave, joins the Punjab Secretariat as Judicial and General Secretary in October.

Mr. Becher, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, probably proceeds on two and a half months' leave in November, Mr. Burn officiating for Mr. Becher and Mr. Waller for Mr. Burn as Deputy Accountant-General.

Major Graham, 20th Hussars, retires from the service on a pension.

Captain Searle, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, in addition to his Military duties.

THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

The Simla Volunteer Officers dine with the Commander-in-Chief to-night at Snowdon.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTE.

Colonel Rundall, 4th Gurkhas, lectures on the American Civil War at the United Service Institute on the 18th and 25th instant, Sir Edwin Collen presiding.

THE GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY.

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POONA, AUGUST 16.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst gave a Garden Party at Ganeshkhind this evening. His Excellency welcomed his guests on the cricket ground, where croquet and golf were played. There was also a shooting gallery and lawn-tennis. About a quarter to seven the guests departed. The Governor's Band played during the evening. The evening was dull and heavy with no wind.

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY AT BANGALORE.

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BANGALORE, AUGUST 16.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Wolseley inspected a very large parade of the troops of the Garrison, including the Volunteers and the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, on Agram Plain in beautiful weather this morning. Over 4,000 men of all arms were present.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

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CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

Seven deaths from plague were reported at Calcutta on Tuesday, the total mortality being 51.

POONA, AUGUST 16.

The plague returns in the City show 163 cases and 112 deaths, the total mortality being 130. In the Cantonment 30 cases and 21 deaths were recorded, and in the District 40 cases and 31 deaths. Several fresh cases occurred at Kirkee.

NAVAL NOTES.

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Another naval officer died at Zanzibar last month—Captain I. F. White, of H. M. S. Tartar. The funeral took place on July 17, and was attended by Admiral Harris and Staff, Mr. Basil S. Cave (H. B. M.'s Acting Consul General,) Judge Cracknall, all the foreign Consuls, large number of officers and men from H. M. S.'s Doris and Philomel, the officials of the Zanzibar Government, with 100 Regulars and Native officers, and all the members of the English community. The funeral procession was imposing, and the route to the cemetery was lined with thousands of spectators. The Sultan's Goanese Band and the Band of the Doris played the Dead March. The Rev. E. A. Gee read the service at the grave, after which the guard of honour fired three volleys.

Unprecedented results have been realised on a trial of the Vickers 6-inch quick-firing gun made for the United States Navy, and it is most surprising that the Italian Government have also gone in for this weapon in re-arming some of their ships. The projectile used was of the usual 100lb. weight, and yet a striking energy of 5,724 foot tons was realised, or about 760 foot tons per ton of gun, whereas the Woolwich design only gives 3,356 foot tons, but it should be understood that our Government is now making the Vickers weapon, although they have not reached this remarkable result, got at the company's range at Eskmeals, Cumberland. The power is better suggested by the statement that the gun could perforate 17 inches of the best steel armour. It would certainly be interesting to have it tested against the latest armour. Another point is that the gun has been fired at the rate of ten times per minute without any undue heating.

Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins's retirement under the age rule brings to a close the active career of a flag officer who has been almost constantly employed. As Captain he served on the staff of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir G. Phipps Hornby, when Rear-Admiral in the Liverpool and Minotaur. He was Flag-Captain at Devonport to Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds, Captain of the Excellent, Private Secretary to the First Lord, Superintendent of Sheerness Yard for three months only, his services being required at the Admiralty, Director of Naval Ordnance, and promoted Rear-Admiral in 1885. In 1886-88 he was the Superintendent of Portsmouth Yard, Controller of the Navy in 1888-92, Commander-in-Chief of the North America and West Indies Station in 1892-95, and Mediterranean 1896-99. His only unemployment in flag rank was the period between the North American and Mediterranean commands It is greatly to be regretted that an officer who has devoted a lifetime so advantageously to the public service should have no further opportunity for using his experience and talents to the national advantage.

Mr. William Allan did not make much by his amendment on the Water Tube Boiler question. Nor was it to be expected that he should. Mr. Goschen, with Sir John Durston at his back, and the whole Admiralty army of authority behind him, must inevitably be too strong for any single member of Parliament, even if the cause he champions were ten times as reasonable as that of Mr. Allan's. Considerable discussion has arisen in naval circles at St. Petersburg as to the merits of the French in comparsion with the British type of water tube boilers. The Russian Admiralty without absolutely pledging itself against the use of the Belville boiler, distinctly prefers the British Yarrow boilers, and will henceforward adopt this type in all vessels where speed is a first requisite. Russian naval officers point, and with reason, to the significant fact that the Dutch Government, one of the shrewdest in marine matters, and not likely to be prejudiced in favour of one nationality as against the other, has adopted the Yarrow boiler exclusively in the latest and best-built warships, six of the most powerful Dutch cruisers being fitted with Yarrow boilers of no less than 10,000 horse-power each ship, two of the recent battleships with Yarrow boilers of 6,000 horse-power, and two torpedo-boats with boilers of the same type of 1,000 horse-power.

Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, are making very great efforts to prepare the Russian battleship Retwisan for an early launch. It is an open secret that they expect, if successful, to bring about a great increase in the building of foreign ships in American yards. The entire hull of the Retwisan will be covered amidships with armour-plate, and at the water-line the armour will be 9in. thick, while the protective deck will be brought down to the lower edge of the belt-plating. Higher up on the hull will be 6in. armour, tapering off to 5in. plates in the vicinity of the central battery guns. The plating will be made by the Krupp process. The principal features of the Retwisan are : Displacement, 12,700 tons ; length, 374ft. ; beam, 72ft. 2in. ; draught, 25ft. ; indicated horse-power, 16,000 ; normal coal supply, 1,016 tons ; full coal supply, 2,000 tons ; speed, eighteen knots. The armament will consist of four 12in. guns in turrets and twelve 6in. quick-firing guns in a central battery, as well as twenty 3in. guns, twenty 3pr. guns, and six one pounder guns. The heaviest armour provided for is 10in. on the turrets. The deck will be 4in. thick. The complement of the Retwisan will be 732 men.

A couple of years ago a considerable fanfare was raised in naval circles by the announcement that the Imperial Government had allocated a special grant of ninety millions of roubles for an immediate increase of the Russian Fleet, and it was at the same time stated that, as regarded the Euxine Squadron, orders for two first-class fast and powerfully armed cruisers and four destroyers had been placed with the new and extensive Franco-Belgian chantiers in the Boug port. It is not, therefore, a little surprising to find that no commencement has yet been made with the construction of these new warships ; and, furthermore, it is by no means improbable that the orders so placed, but never legally ratified, will be withdrawn or altogether cancelled. The Russian Government appears to have abandoned its scheme of converting Nicolaieff into a port of refuge for the Black Sea Fleet by dredging the Boug river to a depth of 30ft. The river, including the bar at Otchakoff, is being deepened to 25ft. This depth will not, of course, permit of a completed battleship descending the river, and consequently all heavy warships constructed at Nicolaieff, will in future, as heretofore, have to be sent round to Sevastopol to be plated and armed.

In view of the awakening interest felt in England in the illustrated post card, the opening of an "Ansichtspostkarten" Exhibition in Berlin is worth notice. About a hundred firms have sent altogether twenty to thirty thousand specimens, and they offer a striking illustration of the rapid development of this young industry. One of the special novelties are the heliogravure cards. Another interesting novelty are the metachrome cards. The pictures on them are seen as through a veil of mist, and are taken from coloured photographs. The mist consists of a thin layer of white oil paint, and makes it possible to write over the whole surface as on an ordinary post card. On the card thus used being laid in water, picture downwards, the paint and the writing disappear, and the picture remains quite clear.

CASTE IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—I notice that my two letters on the above subject, which you were pleased to insert in your paper, have elicited some replies, and evoked some indignation and irritation too. I am sorry for this, but I beg to assure your correspondents that I had no intention of belittling the worth or value of Parsees, *as a class*, but that my object was only to place before the discriminating portion of the public of Bombay the true facts connected with the incidence of Municipal service, and to try and see if a better state of affairs could not be secured. I have no hesitation in confessing that there is a feeling, whether rightly prompted or not it is not for me to say, amongst some of the non-Parsee servants of the Municipality that their work is not appreciated at its true worth. Such a feeling leads to bitterness and discontent, and it is with a view of removing this undesirable condition that I have been troubling you with this correspondence.

Now to turn to the replies. "Rambler" asks me to go about, on a fool's errand, through the whole town throughout its length and breadth, to find out the reason why Parsees get on. But the crux of the question is not whether Parsees get on, but whether the Parsees employed in the Bombay Municipality are the fittest Parsees to get on, and whether amongst the members of the non-Parsee communities employed therein, there is no one fit and worthy to get on. "Rambler" must see that in the whole of the Bombay Presidency there are many mofussil towns where the Parsee is a *rara avis*, and where non-Parsees are holding very important offices, and doing their work with credit to their employers and honour to themselves. This will at once prove that the Parsees are not *the only persons* who can get on. If that is so our complaint is that they alone should enjoy high positions and fat salaries in the town and island of Bombay. I may tell "Rambler" that the secret of their success lies in the influences which they have been able to bring to bear, and not because "they are ahead of other castes in intelligence and self-reliance." If, then, as I have shown above, the non-Parsees are every where else but in Bombay, so I say, in the words of "Rambler," they ought to be in the Bombay Municipality too.

The next reply under the initials of "K. P." is as amusing as it is amazing. He has evidently written the letter in a fury, and has said things which I am sure he would not say in his sober moments. The first statement he makes, namely, "that such Parsee officials as the Assistant Engineer and the Building Superintendent. . . . were selected for Municipal service by Mr. Murzban's predecessors," does him indeed great credit. I never said that they were brought into the Municipality by the present Executive Engineer, but we shall see how some of them *rose* in the Municipal service. The present Assistant Engineer, Mr. Bharucha, was appointed to his post not before but after Mr. Murzban, in supersession of Mr. Pundlick Gunesh. Mr. Pundlick had done excellent service, was highly respected, and had acted, before Mr. Murzban came, as Assistant Engineer. His work was approved of by his superiors, and when the chance of his being raised permanently to the post of Assistant Engineer came, he naturally looked forward to it as a matter of course and of right. He was an L.C.E., and had a distinguished record of good, honest and approved work. He had joined Municipal Service in 1874 on Rs 200 per month, and was made Superintendent, 1st Division, on 1st March, 1890, on Rs 450, with allowances. This post he occupied till his retirement. When in 1893, after Mr. Murzban's advent, the post of Assistant Engineer fell vacant, it was conferred upon Mr. M. D. Bharucha, also an L. C. E., the present incumbent, who was then Superintendent of the 3rd Division, and was getting Rs. 350, in all. Mr. Barucha joined Municipal service in 1881 as Surveyor on Rs. 80 per month, and climbed within 12 years up to the highest post he could aspire to, whereas Mr. Pundlick's 19 years' service, and his claim—inasmuch as he had once officiated in that capacity—were ignored. Mr. Pundlick took this discomfiture to heart and retired soon after. He was indeed very wise in so doing. I may mention that Mr. Barucha at the time also rose on top of another Superintendent, a Parsee, but there might have been a reason for it. I shall deal, later on, with the case of another Hindoo Superintendent

"K. P.'s" remarks about the late Rao Bahadur Virprasad are simply insulting to the memory of a trusted officer of the Municipality. I find that one of your correspondents has already replied to this part, but I shall say that "K. P.'s" knowledge of Hindoo ways and manners is lamentably poor. He seems to imagine that just as the Parsee *puggree* and *feta* can be changed at will, so, in the same way, can Hindu head-dresses be changed, but this is not so. I had a personal knowledge of the fact that the late Rao Bahadur was not a *persona grata* with the Hindus themselves, because he did not, like some of his brother officers, encourage members of his community. I have nothing to say about the Assessment Department, because I never complained of it, but as "K. P." has referred to it, I shall only pause to say that the Parsee Assistant Assessor on Rs. 450 superseded a Hindoo, who had been in service nearly twice as long as the Parsee, and had seen active service in a variety of ways. May I suggest to "K. P." a reason why Parsees are not plentiful in this department? The work is technical and tedious, as it is mainly figuring and totalling that has to be done here, for which the Hindu is generally better fitted than the Parsee.

Mr. Sorabjee Bomonjee Master needs no reply. To him, I say that I made no such insinuation as he seems to fancy. I knew his good father too well to say such a thing of him.

To "Root and Branch" my only reply is, let fitness be the standard of employment and preferment, and allow no other consideration to enter, and that it would, on the whole, be desirable if no Corporator, either directly or indirectly, exercised his influence in getting an appointment for any of his relations in the Municipality. Even if he be justified, it is desirable, on grounds of public policy, not to do anything of the kind. I never for one moment said that the Municipal officers were not doing their work well because of these family arrangements, and I cannot understand why "Root and Branch" should have imported this. It ought to be removed root and branch.

There is one point in the letter of "K. P." which I omitted to notice before. He says that there are altogether 500 Hindus, 200 Parsees and 200 of other castes in Municipal service. This requires refutation. I have gone over the list of Municipal servants, and find that there are 400 Hindus of all castes and denominations, including Dakshinas and Guzerathis, Madrasis, Karwaris, &c., 225 Parsees, and the rest—that is, about 275, of all other castes, including Europeans. It is a significant fact that the number of Europeans is diminishing year by year and that of Parsees increasing, for in 1892 I find there were 60 Europeans, 140 Parsees, 370 Hindus, 185 of other castes ; whereas in October, 1898, we see that there are 55 Europeans, including 7 ladies and others who have joined on Rs. 20 or so, 225 Parsees, and 220 of other castes. In 1892, the total number of employés was nearly 760, whereas we find in 1898 the number to be nearly 900, out of whom we have seen that in the Executive Engineer's Department alone, 80 new Parsees have come in.

Mr. S. B. Katrak waxes eloquent over the fancied superiority of the Parsees, and says they are everywhere high in service, and makes the rather daring statement that they "were the first in the field when the Municipality was constituted on its present basis." This mere *ipse dixit* will not do. He must prove this by facts and figures. Till then we must regard the remark as of no value whatsoever. I deny it.

The concluding remark he makes about the National Congress is enough to show how accurate he is.

Let us now see how Mr. Murzban's department is filled. I have already stated that he has brought nearly 80 Parsees since he came. Against this I may mention he has brought 80 men nearly of all the other communities as under—

24	Christians (Eurasians, &c.).
2	Jews.
46	Hindus.
8	Mahomedans.

The following approximate table will show the scale of salaries of these 160 employés, which speaks for itself :—

	Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.	Rs. 45 to Rs. 50.	Rs. 60 to Rs. 80	Rs. 90.	Rs. 100.
Eurasians and Christians, &c.	16	0	7	0	1
Hindoos	30	4	7	1	3
Mahomedans	4	2	2	0	0
Parsees	46	2	13	1	9
	96	8	29	2	13 =148

Besides we see the following—

Rs. 125	2	Parsees, and none of other communities.
" 150	5	" "
" 160	1	" "
" 180	1	" "
	9	= 9

and there are 2 Jews, one on Rs. 150 and the other on Rs. 35, which will bring the total to 159 men, *i.e.*, nearly 160, made up of 80 Parsees and 80 of other castes.

Out of these 80 new Parsees, nearly more than half have already been put on the permanent staff, with salaries as under :—

On Rs. 150 per month	1
" " 105 "	1
" " 100 "	3
" " 90 "	1
" " 60 "	5
" " 50 "	2

The rest are on salaries ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 20.

As regards the non-Parsee new-comers, although nearly half of them are made permanent, the salaries of most of them fall under Rs. 30. Of course, there are a few Europeans who draw salaries over Rs. 70, but their number is very small. The educational qualification of almost all the 160 new men is nearly the same—that is, "7th Standard," and one fails to see why one community in particular has been favoured, at the expense of the others, both in number and in pay.

I now come to the case of the Hindu Superintendent, to which I have referred above. This gentleman was next in rank when Mr. Pundlick retired. He was appointed *sub. pro tem.* Superintendent, then transferred as Superintendent, Suppression of Plague Department, also *sub pro tem.* He has been in Municipal service since 1882, has served under several European Engineers, who have testified in unmistakeable terms to his capacity for work. He has now, in July, 1899, been thought unfit for the work of Superintendent, which he had been discharging since October, 1896, and has been asked to revert to his permanent post of Rs. 150. His place has been given to a Parsee who got into permanent service in May, 1889. This gentleman has been very fortunate, because he entered service on Rs 80, and is now getting altogether Rs. 300. I further find that the Hindu, when he was made *sub pro tem.* Superintendent, was promoted to Rs. 250 per month in all, but this gentleman who supplanted him, though seven years his junior in service, was put all at once on Rs. 300. This fortunate Parsee has, I further discover, superseded two Hindu L.C.E's. who entered service before him.

This letter has been very long. but I cannot conclude it without mentioning that at least four Hindu L.C.E.'s have left Municipal service because their claims were overlooked.

I quote the following typical cases from the Municipal list. One Mr. Carvalho, F.C.E., who joined temporarily in January, 1891, as Inspector on Rs. 100 per month, and who gets now Rs. 150, also temporarily holds a permanent post of Rs. 60 only, to which he was appointed on 1st May, 1895, and that since there has been no place found for him where he could permanently get more than Rs 60.

In Vishnu R. Karandikar, who had attained to "upward subordinate grade in C. E," joined on the Tansa Water Works Department (temporary) as Inspector on 10th January, 1889, on Rs. 110 was promoted to Rs. 150 (temporary) on the 1st February, 1890. It seems that no appointment on such high salary could be found for him, and we find him getting, in 1895, Rs. 60 as *sub pro tem.* surveyor, and holding a permament appointment of Rs. 20 in the Drainage Department. Fancy a qualified overseer, after having been in the receipt of good pay, and having thoroughly satisfied his superiors, being made permanent on the meagre salary of Rs. 20 per month. This was the reward he got for his good service. He has, I understand, left Municipal service. Side by side with this, take the case of one Mr. Jehangir M. Heeramanek. His educational qualification is "practical," whatever that might mean. He also, like Mr. Karandikar, joined on the Tansa Water Works Department (temporary) on the 13th February, 1890, that is. 13 months after, on Rs 110, was promoted to Rs. 120 on 19th March, 1891 On 31st October, 1892, he was drawing Rs. 90, while Mr. Karandikar was getting Rs. 150. In the list made up to 31st October, 1893, we find Mr Karandikar getting Rs. 100 and Mr. Heeramanek also Rs 100, that is to say, the former was reduced by Rs. 50, and the latter promoted by Rs. 10. In the list up to 31st October, 1894, Mr. Karandikar is shown as getting Rs. 60, reduced still further by Rs. 40, and Mr. Heeramanek standing at Rs 100, the same pay as before. On 1st May, 1895, Mr. Heeramanek was appointed to a permanent post of Rs. 100, and was getting on a temporary appointment Rs. 125, whereas for Mr Karandikar, as stated above, no better permanent post could be found than one on Rs. 20. There are several such cases, but I refrain from giving them for want of space. If time permits, I shall trouble you again. I have no ill-natured intention, I repeat, of setting the different communities by the ears. I know Mr. Murzban has the reputation of being a strict and good officer. His work as Municipal Executive Engineer has been good, and I hope he will try and see that justice is done to the poor clerks serving under him. There may be several cases of injustice which are perhaps not even brought to his knowledge, as he is not expected to know the history of each of the employés serving in his department. It may be that the officers under him, and who alone can guide him, are to blame, but a man of Mr. Murzban's wide experience of the world can put a stop to such a scandal, if he only puts his shoulders to the wheel, and I request him, in the interest of fair play and justice, to lose no time in making one Herculean effort to clean these Augean stables of nepotism and even injustice which seem to infest his department.

I am afraid I shall have to trouble you once again, as I see, I have yet much to say in support of my contention that the claims of many non-Parsee Municipal servants are lost sight of when preferments are given. In the meanwhile, I trust both Mr. Harvey and Mr. Murzban will strive every nerve to put things right. All I say is, let the claims of each servant be properly investigated, and let care be taken to see, that in a large department like that of the Municipality, each of the various native communities is properly and adequately represented.

TRUE FACTS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—For a number of years I served in the Commissariat Department, and I came across many a Parsee, Mahomedan, Jew, Christian, and Hindoo colleagues. Candidly and honestly speaking, I am humbly of opinion that all those with whom I have had the occasion to deal were hard working, intelligent, and capable people, with only a few exceptions, which ought to be left out of account. To speak disparagingly of a particular class or race of people would be doing injustice to the whole community, and thus creating unnecessary friction, simply because in isolated instances persons were condemned for administrative or other incapacity owing to some latent defect in them. As India, consisting as it does of millions of different races, is governed by the Supreme British Power, it should, I think, be of the greatest national importance that one and all of us, irrespective of caste, creed, and colour, try to unite and unify ourselves for the purpose of promoting loyalty and advancement in every walk of life. Children as we are of the same soil—no matter how long we have been in India—and subjects of the Royal Mother, the Queen-Empress of India, it is the bounden duty of one and all of us to live peacefully and amicably with one another, tolerating each others' religious principles. Progressive as we have all been during her Majesty's benign long reign, it is but meet that we should cease to complain of each other and thus make a fuss. Mr. Paranjpe's success at Cambridge has been hailed by all classes of people in this country and in England without any racial prejudice. Let this be the beginning of our forming united loyal hearts for the co-operation of national—and certainly not individual, good. Let all public and private offices teem with contented and loyal people of all shades and grades of religious opinions. Mutual unity will be promoted by our kind treatment of each other. H. E. Lord Curzon has even joined the movement for congratulating Mr. Paranjpe's success. Is this not a good lesson ?

G. V. BHIDE.

Wai, August 13.

[An article in one of the native papers credits Mr. Fairlie Bruce with the authorship of one of the letters included in this correspondence. We are asked to contradict this statement, which is entirely unfounded.—ED., *T. of I.*]

DRAWN GAMES AT CRICKET.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—It is near time that something was settled as regards what are called "drawn" games at Cricket.

What has been the result this year of 1st class cricket at home under the present rules ?—a vast amount of drawn games.

What is the result of the Presidency match played last week—a draw, and yet every one knows which was the better team, then why not make rules to give the better team the credit due to them.

I have often thought why the "Stewards" of the cricket world cannot devise some means to abolish the "drawn" game, and draw rules to make the better team the winner, as in all other games.

In all finished games of cricket, the side having the best batting average per man wins. Why ? Simply because they have the best all-round players. Then why not draw up a rule as follows :—"When a match is not completed owing to time the side having the better batting average to win." If that was the rule, which I think is a good one till a better one is found, "drawn" games would be a thing of the past, and cricket would be more fascinating and satisfactory from every point of view.

What makes a match more tedious to watch, than the loosing side going in for the 2nd innings, not to try and win, but to save the game from being lost, or, in other words, to make the game a draw.

SPECTATOR.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE CUP.

◆

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 16.

The entries for the Bangalore Cup to-morrow have dwindled down to ten. Among the starters declared to-day were Leonidas (8st.), Brave Himyar (10st.), Up Guards (9st. 12lbs.). Jack-o'-Lantern (8st. 10lbs.), Chief Witness (8st. 2lbs.), Camlin (7st. 11lbs.), Messmate (7st. 6lbs.), and Ewen (7st.) Keenan, Rags, Amhurst, and Damien have been scratched.

Upon his running yesterday Leonidas seems a certainty for place. Brave Himyar, Chief Witness, Jack-o'-Lantern, and Ewen have no show. Up Guards ran fairly well and may run better to-morrow, but is not a likely winner and it looks as if a light weight will carry off the Cup this year. Among these Messmate stands first and is going well. My selection under the circumstances is best of Colonel Desaraj Urs' Stable 1, Simon 2, and Enfil 3.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND DAY.

◆

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 16.

The second day of the Bangalore Polo Tournament was favoured by fine weather. In the first match played this afternoon, the Bangalore Gymkhana, represented by Lieutenant Chancellor, R. E (No. 1) ; Captain F. Bruce, 1st Pioneers (No. 2) ; Captain W. Campbell. R. A. (No 3) ; Lieutenant G Sanders, R. E. (back), met the 4th Hussars (first team), composed of Lieutenant E. Caldbeck (No. 1) ; Major Kincaid-Smith (No. 2) ; Lieutenant A Savory (No. 3) ; and Lieutenant A Rotheram (back). The play was much more even than on Monday. No accidents worth referring to occurred. The Hussars ultimately beat the local Gymkhana, the scores being five goals and five subsidiaries to four goals.

In the next match a team of the 19th Hussars were opposed to the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, the sides being, respectively, Lieutenant A. Holford (No. 1) ; Lieutenant G. Franks (No. 2) ; Lieutenant M. Archer-Shee (No 3) ; and Major H. Marsh (back), and Rissaldar Chandra Row (No. 1) ; Rissaldar Murad Beg (No. 2) ; Rissaldar Chamraj Urs (No. 3) : and Mr. W. Fasken (back). The scores were :—Hussars, five goals and three subsidiaries ; Mysore Lancers, three goals and one subsidiary.

On Friday next the Golconda Lancers, who beat the 4th Hussars (second team) on Monday, and the West Ridings, who beat the Madras Gymkhana, will meet in the semi-finals, also the winners of to-day's matches.

COLOMBO AUTUMN RACES.

SECOND DAY.

◆

COLOMBO, AUGUST 15.

The second day's racing of the Colombo Autumn Meeting was run off this evening. The attendance was a record one. The following are details of the racing :—

1ST RACE.—"Cinnamon Garden Stakes."

Comewell (10st. 13lbs.)	1
Folly (9st. 8lbs.)	2
Stella (9st. 11lbs.)	3

Five ran.

2ND RACE.—"Planters' Cup."

Honey (10st. 7lbs.)	1
Kilburne (10st. 7lbs.)	2
Southern Cross (10st. 10lbs.)	3

Ten ran.

3RD RACE.—"Carlyon Stakes."

Durbos (9st. 1lb.)	1
Slim Jim (9st. 5lbs.)	2
Dumbarton (9st. 12lbs.)	3

Twelve ran.

4TH RACE.—"Turf Club Plate."

Redavni (9st.)	1
Catspaw (8st. 7lbs.)	2
Devoted (8st. 7lbs.)	3

Also ran :—North British (9st. 4lbs.)

Won easily.

5TH RACE.—"Substitution Stakes."

Honey (10st. 2lbs.)	1
Comewell (10st. 5lbs.)	2
Noble (9st. 2lbs)	3

Four ran.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL NOTES.

◆

"Cross," under date 16th instant, writes :—Football during the past week has been dwarfed by the important cricket fixtures which have come off ; but nevertheless on Saturday last we were favoured with a visit from the famous soccer team of the Royal Scots at present stationed at Poona. Their presence was due to the go-a-head Secretary of the Rovers, Mr. Angus Brown, and we are all truly grateful for his efforts, which have also been successful in arranging a match with the Shropshires on the 19th August, which regiment, by the way, meet the Gymkhana on the previous day (*i.e.*, 18th August), so that there is an interesting programme for execution this week. To revert to the game between the Scots and the Rovers, I must say I was somewhat disappointed with the exhibition of the former. I refer more especially to their front rank, but, possibly, in common with other spectators who have witnessed their play on previous occasions, I expected too much. I feel sure that the somewhat heavy ground militated against their efforts, as they are accustomed to a hard and fast ground in Poona. However, their combination at times was really first class, and the team played as one man. Lieutenant Duncan in goal could not have been improved upon ; his kicking and fisting being up to a very high standard. In point of fact, I should think it will be generally conceded that Mr. Duncan is second to none between the sticks, on this side at least. The backs were safe and sure, whilst the halves not only tackled effectively, but fed the forwards most judiciously and gave them many nice openings which they did not turn to account. The forwards lacked speed, and appeared to misjudge their shots. In the open their passing was practically perfect and they were as keen as mustard throughout the game. Towards the finish of the interchanges they rather outplayed the Civilians, who showed signs of want of training.

The game was otherwise very evenly contested, and instead of resolving itself into a runaway affair it was simply even money betting as to the result, so well did the Rovers play. Howson, whom I have always considered a safe custodian, fully maintained his reputation, and could not be held responsible for the shot which beat on him, as the leather was despatched from a scrimmage in front of goal. Walton and Scrafton were quite up to form, the latter being particularly good in his new position. Parker was undoubtedly the pick of the halves and placed accurately to his forwards. Smarden was also good, and Strang plodded away with worthy determination. Fischer as outside right was a real surprise packet, and filled what I have reckoned one of the weak spots of the team. He careered along at a great pace, and centred with pleasing precision ; but owing to the speed at which he travels he was not properly supported by the other forwards. Manning is on the slow side. Cheeseman was tricky enough, but as a rule did not make much progress towards his opponents' goal. Preston and Latta got along splendidly together and caused the opposing defence no end of trouble. The former is undoubtedly one of the best forwards in the city. Mr. Nicoll was referee and as usual conducted the game to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On Monday the Naval Defences again encountered the Bombay Gymkhana at the carrying game, but had to retire defeated by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to *nil*. The Gymkhana forwards played a particularly strong game, Moore, Dodgson, Boyes, and Murray putting in some excellent work. The halves were not so smart as usual, but this is accounted for by Clifford's absence. As regards the three quarters they do not seem to improve as the season advances and there will require to be one or two changes for the better in this line if the team is going to make a bold bid for the cup. Fischer appeared in his old position outside right, and undoubtedly was more valuable there than when he occupied the inside place. Thornton negotiated his passes nicely and executed one or two fine punts into touch, whilst his tackling was also sure and effective. Scott—who seems to have gone off lately—did not sustain the good opinion I formed of him at the commencement of the season, but no doubt he will regain his form, as he is very enthusiastic and has the making of a really useful player. "Smith" at back disposed of everything that came his way in a cool and masterly manner, several of his kicks into touch being fine efforts.

Coming to the Navy, their full back tackled resolutely, but unfortunately he is weak in his returns. The threequarters exhibited little or no combination, due, in a great measure, to the inside right man who still persists in running straight ahead and never passing. Why he does not alter his tactics and go round the men I cannot imagine, as he seldom or ever makes ground. Gorbett continues to err in trying to drop goals when within a few yards of his opponents' line, and, on one occasion, if instead of kicking he had passed to Lieutenant Courage the latter would in all probability have scored a try. Moore was not nearly so prominent as hitherto and frequently missed his man. The halves were clever and worked hard throughout. The forwards are improving every game, and if only the three-quarters would give up individual efforts and combine together, and also mark their respective men on the other side, the team would be more successful, and be able to hold their own against any local combination.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

A fair afternoon's sport was provided on the Marine Lines yesterday, but the heavy shower of rain that fell shortly before the first event was started had its effect on the number of competitors and the attendance within the enclosure and around the course. Mr. Gordon secured the first place for Ponies and Captain Peile for Horses in the Tent-Pegging. The latter gentleman was also awarded first place in the Heads and Posts contest, making his cuts very cleanly. The Lloyd Lindsay resulted in a match between the horse and pony teams, and was won by the four members mounted on horses by about a second. The Umbrella and Cheroot Race only brought out four starters, the first prize being secured by Miss Dyer. Miss Mills won the Pony Scurry by about three lengths. The results were as follows :—

TENT-PEGGING.—(*a*) Ponies (*b*) Horses. To knock a ball off a post with the butt end of spear, reverse spear, and take a ring, then peg.

PONIES.	
Mr Gordon	1
Mr Creagh	2
HORSES.	
Captain Peile	1
Mr Fischer	2
Mr Rivers-Smith	3
HEADS AND POSTS.—	
Captain Peile	1
Lieut Courage, R.N.	2
Mr Fischer	3
LLOYD-LINDSAY COMPETITION.—	
Horses (2mins. 56secs.)	1
Ponies (2mins. 57 1-5secs.)	2
CHEROOT AND UMBRELLA RACE.—Ladies' nomination.	
Miss Dyer	1
Miss Reynolds	2
Miss Thornton	3
PONY SCURRY.—Distance 3 furlongs.	
Miss Mills	1
Mr. Fischer	2
Mr. Corbett	3

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.—The following members will represent the Gymkhana in the cricket match with the Norfolk Regiment on the Gymkhana ground this afternoon at 2 o'clock :—Messrs. Muirhead, Lillie, MacCausland, Skene, Nigel-Jones, Beville, and Mackay, and Captains Anderson, Kendall, Walling, and Rogers.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The undermentioned Rovers players have been chosen to play against the Norfolk Regiment this evening. Kick off at 5-30 :—C. Howson, goal ; G. Walton and W. J. Smarden, backs ; J. Strang, F. Parker, and H. Clark, half-backs ; and W. B. Latta, R. N. Preston, W. Cheeseman, W. Manning, and F. A. Thomas, forwards.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on August 8th.

A letter was read from the Trustees' Solicitor, Mr. F. Yorke Smith, intimating that the time for lodging the deeds of surrender of the present leases to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club in the office of the Registrar of Assurances will expire on the 13th August, and as none of the parties to the deeds can present them for registration, having all left Bombay, he advised that a fresh power of attorney be executed in time so as to present the deeds of surrender for registration on behalf of the Port Trustees before the expiration of that period.

The fresh power of attorney in favour of the Solicitor to the Board, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary was approved and executed.

NEW DOCK GATES.

The Engineer forwarded a report by his Mechanical Superintendent on the state of the gates of the 66 foot entrance of Prince's Dock, and concurred with his opinion that the gates, if repaired as far as possible without taking them out, will only last two years longer, and that a thorough repair of the gates, after removal, would practically mean renewal. He proposed that for the present the gates be temporarily repaired by fixing 3in. planks of Malabar teak over the present planking from nearly the top of the gates to the low water level, which can be done at low water spring tides by carpenters if the dry dock caisson be made available, and by divers and carpenters at other tides, and suggested that the probable cost of the repairs, estimated at Rs. 1,720, be met from the budget provision for repairs. He also proposed that the Trustees' Agents in London be requested to obtain quotations for new gates of steel similar to those supplied in 1896, observing that the total cost of the gates for the 55 foot entrance, including erection, was Rs. 97,509, and the time from the date of order by telegram to fitting in place was nine months. Taking this rate the new gates would cost Rs. 1,17,000, and as the prices of steel and iron in England have risen considerably, probably more.

The Docks Committee recommended that the Engineer be authorised to obtain plans, specification, and tenders for the new gates through the Trustees' Consulting Engineers for submission complete to the Board, and that the necessary repairs, estimated to cost Rs. 1,720, be carried out as soon as possible, and the expenditure debited as suggested by the Engineer.

The recommendations of the Docks Committee were approved and sanctioned.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

SUGARCANE IN BENGAL.

The area under sugarcane in Bengal this year is estimated at 868,300 acres, which is somewhat less than the total of last year. These figures, however, do not illustrate the general extension of cultivation since last year, shown by the district returns. The extension would have exhibited an increase of nearly 18,000 acres since 1898 but for a reduction in Nadia, Pabna, and Manbhum. The first forecast anticipates an outturn above the normal in six districts, and a normal outturn in 19 districts. In other districts the estimate is below the normal. Generally speaking the crop is expected to be good in the comparatively dry districts of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, and indifferent in the damper districts of Lower Bengal. Altogether the crop is estimated on the returns at 96 per cent. of a normal crop as against 90 per cent. last year, but as there is a tendency on the part of some officers to under-estimate the outturn, it is anticipated that the crop will be about normal on the acreage sown.—*The Pioneer*.

COORG COFFEE.

A forecast of the coffee crop in Coorg for 1899 has been received from the local Administration, and the figures are appended, together with those of the estimate of 1898, for comparison :—

	1898. Tons.	1899. Tons.
Estimated yield (2 cwt. an acre for Europeans in 1898 and 1½ cwt. in 1899)	2,730	2,089
Estimated yield (½ cwt. an acre for natives in 1898 and ¼ cwt. in 1899)	1,470	683
Total	4,200	2,772
Export of coffee taken from the toll gate returns	2,462	4,134
Average annual export of coffee in the ten preceding years	3,189	3,326
Estimated average yield per acre of ordinarily well cultivated coffee in full bearing ...	Cwt. 3	Cwt. 2

Taking the average annual crop at about 5,200 tons, the forecast of 2,772 tons for the coming season represents 53·3 per cent., against 79·2 per cent. in 1898.

THE FAR EAST.

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

A correspondent favours the *Hongkong Press* with the following account of another daring case of piracy on the West River :—

On Thursday, the 20th July, when the steamer Taiping, under the Portuguese flag, bound from Macao to Shamshui via Kongmoon, was about five miles below the latter place, she was attacked by pirates. The pirates were in a steam launch named the Hungma and ranged up alongside firing rifles and a charge from a big cannon. Hooking on alongside with a chain grapnel they boarded the vessel and drove the crew below from the upper deck. They then made the Portuguese purser, Mr. Ozorio, who had resisted by firing on the pirates, come on deck, and promptly shot him in the side. With the rest of the crew under easy control they robbed all the passengers (about forty), took 37 balls of opium and everything else of any value, together with one passenger and one of the compradore's staff, and left with their booty, after having, as they thought, disabled the engine. After the pirate launch was clear away, the crew, all Chinese, again took charge, and the passengers insisting on being taken back to Macao, the vessel returned in the afternoon. The purser is badly wounded, and it is doubtful if he will recover, but it is hoped he will, as he was the only one on board who showed any pluck. The Taiping, like many other steamers in the river trade, in order to guard against attack from between decks by pirates who may have shipped as passengers, has had iron rails fitted to the gangways, ports, stairways, etc., to prevent access to the upper deck ; but the pirates now go one better and attack from the outside, boarding directly on the upper deck. What action, if any, the Portuguese Government will take it is hard to say. What action has been taken by the British Government with regard to the piracy recently committed on a vessel flying the British flag is equally hard to say. Probably it will be nothing of any consequence. The British Consul at Canton is acting for the Portuguese Government at present.

THE FIRST COTTON MILL IN HONGKONG.

Though all the machinery is not yet going at the mill of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving, and Dyeing Company, Limited, things are in a sufficiently advanced state to justify. Mr. Alfred Shaw, the Manager, invited the shareholders to inspect the premises. This is the first cotton mill erected in Hongkong, and though it is as yet too early to say much, still as far as they have gone the promoters have every reason to be satisfied with their venture. In March of last year the site of the premises, near Causeway Bay, was practically a swamp. Now it is occupied by a hive of industry which is calculated to have an important effect on the colony. For the last two months between 800 and 900 hands, mostly women and girls, have been learning the mysteries of spinning cotton and preparing it for spinning, "ring spinning," as it is called, with which the concern is fitted up, being much simpler than mule spinning, and only requiring girls to attend to it, whilst the latter requires men and boys. Though the hands had never seen a cotton mill in their lives before, they have been wonderfully quick in picking up the work, and some of them seem as much at home among the frames as do the Lancashire lasses in the factories of Cottonopolis and neighbourhood. True cotton machinery has been brought to such a state of perfection that really comparatively little human labour is required. The machinery, in which all the latest improvements are incorporated, has been sent out by the great firm of Platt Brothers, of Oldham, whose workshops cover an enormous area and whose employés number several thousands. The engines—triple-expansion—are by Woods, of Bolton. There will be some 50,000 spindles. Of these over 8,000 are already at work, whilst the preparation machinery is in a still more advanced state. Mr. Alfred Shaw kindly escorted a party through the different rooms, and delivered what was really a most interesting and instructive lecture on the different processes through which cotton passes.—*Hongkong Press.*

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

During the week ended 22nd July there were in Hongkong 30 cases of plague and 32 deaths, as against 64 cases and 65 deaths in the previous week. The daily returns for the following week were as follows :—Sunday, 7 cases, 7 deaths ; Monday, 6 cases, 6 deaths ; Tuesday, 4 cases, 2 deaths ; Wednesday, 5 cases, 8 deaths ; Thursday, 8 cases, 8 deaths ; Friday, 3 cases, 4 deaths.

On Wednesday, July 26, the remains of Mr. Hans Rehwoldt, who died of plague in Kennedytown Hospital in the morning, were interred in the cemetery at Happy Valley. The deceased had been in the employ of Messrs. Kruse and Co. for some time, and was attending to business within a day or two of his death. In the previous week, however, he complained of feeling unwell, and on July 25 his temperature was so high that a medical man was sent for, and an examination disclosed the fact that he was suffering from plague. He was at once taken to the Hospital, where he lay insensible the greater part of the time up to his death. On the Tuesday afternoon he was conscious for about an hour, and he utilised his time by writing a note to his parents in Lubeck (Germany) and also one to his employers. Deceased was only 26 years of age.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS AT SHANGHAI.

Mr. Wang, the Shanghai magistrate, entertained at dinner on Sunday evening, 16th July, at Chang Su-ho's garden, Bubbling Well Road, nearly one hundred well-known Chinese merchants and gentry of this port, to talk over a plan the magistrate has of raising a Volunteer force on the English Volunteer system, consisting of young men of the better classes within Shanghai district. Nearly Tls. 50,000 was subscribed on the spot and there seemed to be considerable enthusiasm, especially among the younger Chinese present, who were refreshingly bold enough to say they were quite willing to join and learn their drills "on condition the officials promise not to interfere with the organisation." Arms and ammunition will be provided by the Kiangnan Arsenal.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE RUSSIANS AT KIRIN.

A Kirin correspondent writes to the *North China Herald* :—There is not a great deal of news to report. The railway is progressing steadily. I hear locomotives are now running on the track between Harbin and Ashihho, and also between the port of Newchwang and Haicheng. The telegraph and telephone line erected by the Russians along the route marked out for the railway is now completed from the Port *via* Liaoyang, Tieling, and Kuanchengtze to Harbin and Russia. Mr. W. H. Campbell, the agent of the Russo-Chinese Bank in this city, seems to be having plenty of business, transferring silver from place to place for the railway employés. Many complaints were constantly heard during the winter of Chinese labourers and other workmen being defrauded of their wages by the Chinese interpreters connected with the railway staff, but these are becoming less frequent. I hope this means better relationships and less "squeezing."

THE LATE WAR.

TRIAL OF SPANISH OFFICERS.

The Supreme Court of Military and Naval Appeals, presided over by General Azcarraga, and composed of fourteen Generals and Admirals, having ruled that grounds existed for bringing to trial Generals Toral and Jaudenes for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba and Manila, respectively, both trials was announced to take place at the end of July. The Military Prosecutor will ask the Court to condemn General Toral, under Article 295 of the Military Code, to imprisonment for life, the loss of all Army rank, honours, crosses, and pension, for having surrendered Santiago, and for having ordered the commanders of other garrisons in his district to surrender when resistance could and ought to have been prolonged. The Prosecutor will ask that General Poreja, who commanded Guantanamo, should be severely reprimanded only, as he obeyed the order of his superior officer.

General Toral has selected as Counsel General Suarez Inclan, who intends to plead that his client is not guilty, because he was acting under the orders of the Governor-General of Cuba, Marshal Blanco. General Inclan is expected to make most interesting disclosures about the last episodes of the Cuban War, in which he took an active part.

The Prosecutor will demand imprisonment for life and loss of all rank, honour, and pension for General Jaudenes, on the ground that he surrendered Manila when he could have prolonged the defence. Neither of the accused will appear in Court, but will await the decision in the military prisons of Madrid, where they have been locked up already for several months. The trial of the Admirals Montojo and Sastac, who commanded the Manila Fleet and Cavite Arsenal, will follow in August. Admiral Cervera will undertake the defence of Admiral Paredes and Captain Diaz Moreau, who are to be prosecuted for the loss and surrender of the cruiser Colon at Santiago. The trial in August of all these cases will excite considerable interest among the public, though in military and naval circles it is believed that an acquittal is probable.

THE TRANSVAAL DEBATE.

LIBERAL LEADER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Debate in the House of Commons on the position in the Transvaal occurred on the afternoon of the day on which the mail left. A full report must therefore await the arrival of the incoming mail, but in the *St. James's Gazette* of July 28 is a summary of the early proceedings. Before the actual debate two important questions were put.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Stuart Wortley asked the Colonial Secretary whether it was a fact that in the month of November, 1895, the Government of the South African Republic, in calling for tenders for the supply of electric light or power for the Government printing office in the town of Pretoria, made an express stipulation that only Continental manufacturers would be employed, thereby excluding British manufacturers ?

Mr. Chamberlain : Yes, sir ; the answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. Maclean asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Imperial and Indian Governments have, as stated in a Reuter's telegram from Simla, made preliminary arrangements for the despatch of a force of 10,000 men from India for service in South Africa in the event of hostilities breaking out there, whether her Majesty's Government have also received offers of military aid against the South African Republic from the Federated Malay States, Indo-China, and from Haussa Volunteers in West Africa, and whether the Government intend in any case to employ either Indian or black troops in a war against white men in South Africa ?

Mr. Balfour said if the unhappy event to which the hon. member referred should occur there was no intention of using any but white troops. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nussey asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could see his way by legislation next Session to reduce the period of residence necessary for the naturalisation of aliens in the case of those who have been British born citizens, but who have lost their citizenship in consequence of their having been naturalised in a foreign country ?

Mr. Balfour said that the question was under the consideration of a Departmental Committee at the present time, and until that Committee had reported he could not answer the question.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S PLEA FOR MODERATION.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. On the Vote of £31,405 for the Colonial Office, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said he rose with some reluctance, because he should very much have preferred that the right hon. gentleman the Colonial Secretary should have commenced the debate, and made some statement on behalf of the Government as to their views on the question of South Africa, and communicated to the House any additional information which he could communicate. (Hear, hear.) But he understood from the right hon. gentleman that he was not prepared to take that course. He (Sir Henry) remained of the opinion that a statement from the Colonial Secretary would have been the best and safest foundation upon which to build such discussion as was possible on the present occasion. He said such discussion as was possible because, in the present circumstances, it could not be possible for them to fully, correctly, and clearly express their opinion upon this most important subject. This was so for two reasons : firstly, because the matter was not yet concluded, and they were not in a position to pronounce judgment upon the conduct and policy of the Government ; and, secondly, although he would not say that affairs in South Africa were critical as there had recently been considerable improvement in that respect, because of the critical state of feeling in South Africa generally. One predominant and overmastering feeling which he desired to impress upon the House was that no steps should be taken and no words uttered that could intensify or embitter race, sectional, or party feeling in South Africa, and delay or hinder the attainment of that amicable and effective settlement which it was the desire of all to see accomplished. (Hear, hear.) He therefore made an appeal for moderation and guarded language, and trusted that he himself should not be found straying into any wild or exaggerated words. He also strongly desired to make a similar appeal to the Public Press both of this country and South Africa. (Hear, hear.) He agreed that the relations between the South African Republic and the Uitlander population constituted a state of affairs which not only worked mischief to the interests of those immediately concerned, but was a constant danger to the peace and prosperity of South Africa. He was not surprised at the resistance of Mr. Kruger and the burghers to the extension of the franchise. The burghers could not forget the Jameson Raid. He placed no reliance on threats of wars or newspaper announcements of military preparations to secure the redress of grievances, but he did rely upon the enlightened Dutch opinion at the Cape. The country was indebted to Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr for what they had done. The thanks of the whole Empire were due to them. It was most natural and necessary on the part of the Uitlanders to insist that the franchise should be made retrospective. On the other hand, the House could understand the reluctance of the burghers to admit to the franchise a large number of persons of whom they knew nothing. Their reluctance was due not so much to giving votes for the Volksraad as to giving votes for the election of President, for which every man was entitled to vote. One could see that the present voters would be swamped if a large number of outsiders came in. No one seemed to have formed any opinion as to the number of persons who would accept the franchise, and the idea that we should harry our own fellow-citizens into another citizenship was a comical idea. Most people were under the impression that the case was as if a man, registered an elector in Kent, went to live in Yorkshire, and claimed to be admitted to the rights of the franchise there. That was not so. The first thing a Uitlander had to do was to abjure his British citizenship and become subject to commandeering, and if he wished to return to his original nationality a very tedious process would have to be overcome. The Transvaal Government had offered the franchise based on a seven years' retrospective term, and as between five and seven there was no case for armed intervention or even for threats. Why not, therefore, hope that the comparatively small differences would disappear. The sole desire of everybody was to place things on a footing of concord, so that not only throughout our own Colonies, but in what seemed to be the unpromising soil of the Transvaal, the Dutchmen and the Britisher may become more and more contented, and join in friendly co-operation in building up the great communities in which they were interested. (Cheers.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Chamberlain said the right hon. gentleman had commenced his observations by complaining that the House had had no proclaimed statement of the views of the Government. He thought such a statement was undesirable because the House was already in possession of the views of the Government by means of the Blue Book already issued, and because he thought he ought to know whether that policy was going to be attacked openly, or whether any attempt was to be made to undermine the Ministerial policy. A great deal of what the right hon. gentleman had said he entirely agreed with ; but he could not altogether congratulate him on his speech, because some of his observations instead of conducing to a friendly settlement were calculated to embarrass the action of her Majesty's Government. The question they had to deal with was not a new one. It had been in existence for fifteen years, and had now been brought to a head by a petition from a very large body of British subjects which had been sent to and received by the Queen. In his opinion there was no doubt whatever as to the genuineness of the petition. (Hear, hear.) No one of any representative importance was going to deny that the grievances referred to in the petition were serious grievances. If there had been no petition at all, the question would still have arisen whether the acknowledged grievances of British subjects did or did not deserve the attention of the Government. The Government had made independent investigations and had come to the conclusion that those grievances were well founded, and that opinion was confirmed not only by the foreign Press all over the world but also by the Afrikanders. There were grievances which would not be tolerated in any other country. (Hear, hear.) And what was most serious was that these grievances were not isolated or accidental, but the result of a settled policy pursued with the persistency of the Boers for fifteen years. The Boer Government was an oligarchical Government, and contrary altogether to the spirit, and in many cases to the letter of the Convention. Some Boers had shown by their actions and in many cases by signing the petition, that they sympathised with the grievances of our countrymen, and even in the Transvaal itself there was a progressive party who did not share the prejudices of President Kruger. These grievances were at all events admitted, and the efforts made by members of the House, and certain organs outside, to depreciate them were not worthy of serious attention, and placed the Uitlanders in a position of distinct inferiority to the other inhabitants of the country. Such a policy was not only a source of great irritation to individuals, but dangerous to Imperial interests. (Cheers.) He did not defend the Jameson Raid ; but the raid and the insurrection of Johannesburg were the consequences of previous misgovernment; but with regard to the raid he was bound to think that those who rose against their Government had better reason than many who were often called rebels. The policy of the Transvaal Government was a constant menace to the peace and prosperity of the country and worse than that it had created race antagonism. Difference of opinion and sentiment of race was the most dangerous feature in the situation. The right hon. gentleman (Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman) seemed to imagine that the race antagonism might be the result of war, but he did not choose to contemplate war—(Ministerial cheers)—and if it occurred after a war it would not be in consequence of war, because it was there now.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

STATEMENT BY SIR W. LAURIER.

The most important debate of the present Session on the Alaska Boundary Question took place in the Dominion House of Commons on July 22nd, upon the initiative of Sir Charles Tupper, who took the opportunity to assure the Government of the hearty acquiescence of the Opposition in the Government's policy of declining to resume the meetings of the Joint High Commission until the Boundary Question had been referred to arbitration, and to suggest that active measures should be taken to assert Canada's rights. He asked, first of all, to be permitted to withdraw the censure he had passed on the Government when a report was current that the Canadian Commissioners had agreed to arbitrate on the basis proposed by the Americans—an impression fostered by the Government's reticence.

CAUSE OF THE RECENT FAILURE.

"My principal object in rising to-day," he continued, "is that of this critical moment in those most important negotiations it should be understood that my right honourable friend (Sir W. Laurier) does not represent the Government of Canada or the Liberal Party, but that he represents Canada in regard to this question, and that on whatever side of the House we may sit we are only too ready to do anything and everything in our power to strengthen the hand of my right honourable friend and the Government he leads, in taking such a course as will secure and preserve the rights of Canada against what I consider the unfair and unjustifiable attitude of the United States on this most important question."

Continuing, Sir Charles Tupper said that he was glad to learn that Great Britain, despite the efforts of the United States to prejudice Canada's case, was not willing to overrule the just claims of Canada, and as Sir W. Laurier had informed him on the position of the Government, he had not hesitated to assure him that the course of his Government had his (Sir Charles Tupper's) entire support and endorsement. He believed that the diplomacy of England had failed in not giving the United States to understand that they must adopt the same course with them as with any other civilised nation, and that there was a limit to human endurance. He believed that America's attitude was due to having lost confidence in their case. In conclusion, he suggested that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should introduce two Bills which would be passed with the unanimous consent of Parliament, one to authorise the construction of a railway from Kitimat Arm, in British Columbia, to Dawson, the other to provide that, while respecting existing rights, no permission to obtain any facilities in Yukon would be granted to any but British subjects, both measures to come in force on proclamation by the Governor-in Council.

CANADA'S CASE IMPREGNABLE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, said that in regard to what he stated as to the attitude of the United States, Sir Charles Tupper felt more at liberty than himself to speak, but he would say that the attitude which the Government had taken up had the appreciation of the people of Canada generally, and was an attitude which the Government must and would maintain to the end. "I agree with Sir Charles Tupper," continued the Premier "that the case of Canada seems impregnable in this, that it rests on what appeals to the sense of fairness and justice of every man who approaches the subject with a fair mind, but the terms of the Treaty of 1825, unfortunately, are not so clear as to admit of ready interpretation. In fact, they are of such a character that lawyers differ as to their meaning and as to what extent of territory is to be given one nation and what to another." Under such circumstances, it having been found impossible to arrange the matter on the basis of a compromise, there were only two other ways in which it could be settled, namely, by arbitration or by war. He was sure no one would think of war, but everybody would agree that, though sometimes our patience was sorely tried, and though sometimes we might believe that our opponents were taking undue advantage of us, yet we must exhaust peaceable means of reaching a settlement, and that was by arbitration. Both parties agreed to that, but neither the Commission nor the respective Governments had been able to agree on the subjects of reference, so that the question was not any more advanced now towards a settlement than in January.

THE YUKON RAILWAY.

"But," continued Sir Wilfrid, "we must have patience, at least for a few months more, until, should such be the event, we have come to the painful conclusion that there are no hopes of arriving at a basis of arbitration." He should not believe, for it was too painful to believe for a moment, that we could not settle this question. "In the meantime," said the Premier, "my honourable friend (Sir Charles Tupper) has made a suggestion that the Government should build a railway. What now of the Government's policy last year of building a Yukon railway ? It is my deliberate conviction at this moment, and after the further knowledge which I have obtained of all the facts, that if ever a crime was committed against the interests of Canada it was committed by the rejection of the Yukon Railway Bill by the Senate of Canada." The proposal of that Bill was, he continued, first to build from the Stickeen River to Teslin Lake, and this year they would have been able to prolong it down to Kitimat Harbour, so that by the end of this season Canada would have had a railway of her own from the latter port to the waters of the Yukon, and the present railway from Skagway to Yukon would never have been built. Sir Charles Tupper's suggestion was surely a vindication of the Government's policy. It would, however, be taken into serious consideration. As to the proposal to exclude American miners from the Yukon, it was to be borne in mind that British Columbia had passed such legislation in respect of the Atlin district, and many held that she lost more than she gained by shutting out American capital and losing the American miners' trade. It should be remembered that Canada had no railway to Yukon, and depended on the Skagway route for six months in the year, and at a time when they did not want to make relations more difficult than they were, was it wise to proclaim to the world that they were prepared to exclude Americans from their territory. He would rather appeal to the Americans once more, especially as negotiations with Washington were now well advanced for reciprocity in mining laws. The proposition was so grave that the Government would have to consider it very seriously and at great length before they could determine to give it their consent.

"WE CANNOT GIVE UP THE RIGHTS OF CANADA."

In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said : "I appreciate fully the spirit in which my honourable friend has offered his remarks. In whatever he said regarding our negotiations I fully concur. I maintain the position he has expressed to-day, that we cannot give up the rights of Canada ; but the rights of Canada are limited by the rights of the United States. There is a hazy point of view where their rights begin and ours end, but, as befits honourable and friendly nations the only solution open to us is to have the case referred to impartial, unbiassed, unprejudiced men, who will give to it the best judgment they can command."

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following are the quantities of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1899-1900 :—

	In the month of June, 1899.		To the end of the month of June, 1899. Progressive.	
	Weight in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Weight in ounces.	Value in rupees.
		Rs.		Rs.
Gold—				
Imports	106,397	66,13,887	381,541	2,35,40,263
Exports	35,261	20,27,126	108,123	61,82,407
Net Imports	71,136	45,86,761	273,418	1,73,57,856
Silver—				
Imports	3,548,641	67,82,327	11,790,645	2,24,46,889
Exports	1,181,421	27,40,168	4,783,461	93,64,079
Net Imports	2,367,220	40,42,159	7,007,184	1,30,82,810
Total—				
Imports	..	1,33,96,214	..	4,59,87,152
Exports	..	47,67,294	..	1,55,46,486
Net Imports	..	86,28,920	..	3,04,40,666

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1899-1900 :—

	In the month of June, 1899.	To the end of the month of June, 1899 (Progressive.)
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)—	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	*Nil*	1,22,792
Bombay	15,20,787*	99,05,728
Total	15,20,787	1,00,28,520
Coined and examined—		
Calcutta	....	....
Bombay	8,75,928	97,11,224
Total	8,75,928	97,11,224

* Of which Rs. 15,95,793 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

The Conference met on July 21, in plenary session under the presidency of M. de Staal, in order to place the final seal upon the labours of the First Committee. The first point in M. van Karnebeek's Report, dealing with the prohibition of the dropping of explosives from balloons, was agreed to unanimously.

The second point referring to the prohibition of projectiles emitting asphyxiating gases, was agreed to by all the Powers except Great Britain and the United States. The abstention of these two Powers, however, renders the agreement of the remainder valueless.

The third point dealing with expanding bullets occupied the greater part of the sitting, chiefly owing to the fact that their prohibiton would exclude the use of the Dum-Dum and other similar projectiles.

Sir Julian Pauncefote expressed his regret that the plenary sitting had been summoned so suddenly. The British Government had intended to make a statement regarding the Dum-Dum bullets ; but as he (Sir Julian) had only received notice of to-day's sitting yesterday evening, he had not had time to obtain it. At the British Delegate's suggestion the minutes of the sitting will be left open for the insertion of the British statement when it arrives.

Mr. White, the first United States Delegate, delivered an important speech opposing the prohibition of such bullets as the Dum-Dum with the specific definitions contained in the proposal laid before the Conference. Mr. White's arguments caused a great impression, especially when he explained that the adoption of the proposal as submitted would not prevent the use of another bullet, already invented, which would attain the same end as the Dum-Dum, but in a much more cruel manner, while the new missile would still remain outside the specific definitions of the present proposal

Captain Crozier (United States) proposed to substitute the following for the proposal in question :—"The use should be prohibited of bullets which inflict unnecessarily cruel wounds, such as explosive bullets, and in general every kind of bullet exceeding the limits necessary to put a man immediately *hors de combart.*"

A long discussion ensued as to whether a vote should be taken on the original proposal or on Captain Crozier's substitution, the latter being finally chosen. Sir Julian Pauncefote said that he agreed to the wording proposed by Captain Crozier, but on a vote being taken it was rejected by seventeen votes against eight. The proposal as it stood in M. van Karnebeek's Report was then adopted, all the Delegates voting for it except those of Great Britain and the United States, who voted against it, and the Portuguese Delegates, who abstained from voting.

The eight Powers who had previously voted in favour of Captain Crozier's wording were the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, Greece, Servia, Portugal, China, and one other. Apart from the two first-named, they supported the American proposal only in the hope of securing unanimity in the Conference, Captain Crozier's Amendment being the more general in its terms, while it was known that the impossibility of obtaining the adhesion of the United States and Great Britain to the proposal submitted in the Report would render any Convention on the subject futile.

TEXT OF THE FINAL ACT.

The Final Act embodying the results of The Hague Conference, after enumerating the names and qualifications of all the Delegates who have taken part in the deliberations, says :—

In the series of meetings in which the abovementioned Delegates have been throughout inspired by the desire to realise in the largest possible measure the generous views of its august initiator, the Conference has drawn up for the signature of the Plenipotentiaries and the approval of the Governments the text of the Conventions and Declarations hereafter enumerated and appended to the present Act.

I. A Convention for the pacific settlement of International disputes.

II. A Convention concerning the laws and customs of war and land.

III. A Convention for the adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864.

IV. Three declarations concerning :—First, the prohibition of the throwing of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other analogous means. Secondly, the prohibition of the use of projectiles which have for their sole object the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases. Thirdly, the prohibition of the use of bullets which expand easily in the human body.

The Final Act then contains the five following expressions of opinion :—

1. The Conference considers that the limitation of the military charges which at present oppress the world is greatly to be desired for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

II. The Conference expresses the opinion that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of a Conference to be held at an early date.

III. The Conference express the opinion that questions relative to the type and the calibre of rifles and naval artillery, such as have been examined by it, should be the subject of study by the different Governments, with a view to arriving eventually at a uniform solution by means of a further Conference.

IV. The Conference, taking into consideration the preliminary steps taken by the Swiss Federal Government for the revision of the Geneva Convention, expresses the wish that a special Conference be shortly convened for the purpose of revising this Convention.

V. The Conference has resolved unanimously, with the exception of a few abstentions, that the following questions should be reserved for examination by future Conferences :—First, a proposal tending to declare the inviolability of private property in war on land ; secondly, a proposal regulating the question of the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages by a naval force.

This Final Act will be signed by the Delegates who have the powers of Plenipotentiaries, and will be accompanied by the text of the Conventions, which will be signed by several countries, and will remain open for the eventual adhesion of others. Great Britain, on signing the Act, makes reserves declaring that she does not accept the second and third declarations, nor the third and fifth resolutions.

THE PLOTS IN SERVIA.

With regard to the attitude of Austria-Hungary and Russia towards affairs in Servia, the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* hears from Belgrade that Austria-Hungary has carefully avoided undertaking any measure which could be looked on as pressure. It is, however, true that the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade, Herr von Schiessl, a few days after the outrage on ex-King Milan, recommended the Servian Government in a friendly manner to proceed cautiously in prosecuting persons suspected of complicity in the affair, and warned it not to allow its action to assume the appearance of being prompted less by justice than by revenge. Similar representations were made by Russia. The same paper learns from St. Petersburg that even in official circles there the conviction prevails that the alleged outrage was arranged by ex-King Milan himself, to obtain a handle against the Radicals. The Czar is highly indignant at this action, and it is unlikely that he will appoint a new Minister to Belgrade for some time to come.

The tone of the leading Russian journals bears out the above statements. For instance, Prince Meshthersky writes in the *Grashdanin* :—

"It would be in accordance with the traditions of Russian policy to leave the Servian kingdom to its fate. It is hardly possible for Russian representatives in Servia to witness, without loss of dignity, Milan's tyranny, so the wisest course is to have no representative at Belgrade.

THE TRADE OF AUSTRIA.

The trade returns for Austro-Hungary show a considerable increase in exports during the first six months of the current year and a slight decrease in imports, as compared with the totals for the same period of last year. The imports then exceeded exports by more than sixty-seven million florins ; whereas, this half-year, the exports exceed imports by more than thirty million florins. The improvement in the balance is owing chiefly to the increased export of partly manufactured goods, sugar, corn, wood, and cattle, and to a considerable falling off in the imports of corn and raw materials. The export movement that has been going on in Austria for some time has now resulted in the formation of a new Export Syndicate, which will aim at promoting the sale of Austrian manufactures at Uskub, in Macedonia. The intention of the Austro-Hungarian sugar manufacturers to open up a market in Japan, mentioned in one of my recent telegrams, will, it is thought, induce the Austrian-Lloyd Steam Navigation Company to establish a direct line from Trieste to Japan. It is further stated that the same Company is about to inaugurate a direct service between Singapore and Australia. From Trieste it is reported that a new Steam Navigation Company is about to be formed there, under the name of the Austro-Argentina, which will run between Austria and South America.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

WEYLER THREATENS REVOLUTION.

The Spanish Senate on July 26 discussed the Bill dealing with the effective strength of the Army.

A debate followed, in the course of which General Weyler declared that General Polavieja was partly responsible for the recent demonstrations at Barcelona, since his programme encouraged the provincial autonomists. He (the speaker) went on to say that he had never thought of heading a rising. It must, however, be admitted that risings sometimes cleared the political atmosphere. Revolution might accomplish a work of regeneration. As to the Bill under discussion, there were several points on which he was not in accord with the Minister of War. He failed to see that any great economies had been introduced in the War Budget, and that the present strength must be reduced.

"Since the death of Canovas," General Weyler continued, "the country has been passing through a crisis which is not yet over. I will do all I possibly can to uphold military discipline, but the situation is very grave, and it is probable that a revolution will break out with the object of saving us in the same way as we were saved by the revolution effected by Marshal Serrano. The Government must not forget that the present situation cannot continue, and that at no time has it been so easy as at present for the people and the troops to make common cause."

Senor Dato, Minister of the Interior, replying to General Weyler, declared that the occurrences at Barcelona did not possess the importance attributed to them. He censured General Weyler for having spoken of a possible military rising, declaring that the Army was intended to serve the country, and not private ambitions. In conclusion, he gave a warning that if anyone attempted to act in an illegal manner the law would be inexorably enforced against him.

The Army Bill was finally adopted.

An invention that promises to bring about some remarkable changes in the colour printing industry has recently been introduced into London. This is a machine by the use of which a picture containing several colours can be printed as quickly and as well as though there were only one. By the ordinary method of colour printing the colours are put on one at a time, and the first must be allowed to dry before the second can be applied. The newly invented machine prints several colours at once, and it is claimed that by its use a considerable amount of time and money will be saved. The story of the invention, says the *Daily Graphic*, is rather interesting. About two years ago a Mr. Ivan Orloff was invited by the Russian Government to make experiments in the printing of bank notes. There had been many cases of forgery of these notes, and the intention was to put a stop to the practice by issuing notes printed in a peculiar way. Mr. Orloff's invention was entirely successful, and his colour machine now in London is one of those originally designed to print Russian bank notes.

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THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 16th Aug.	Total since 1st June, 1899.	Total 1st June to 16th Aug., 1897.	Total 1st June to 16th Aug., 1898.
Colaba [Observatory]	0 69	29 34	56 68	50 67
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0 44	31 38	61 66	54 23
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. do.]	0 62	30 73	58 78	55 29
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0 36	30 11	59 49	56 54

Registered at 8 a.m.

	Govt. Lazaretto, Sewri. In.	cents.	Vety. College Parel. In.	cents.
Previously registered	33	85	32	11
August 16th	0	22	0	31
Total	34	07	32	42

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard reduced to the same temperature (12 deg.) and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45 deg.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·523	E	3	99·6	76·1	80	0·35	5·24	— 6·39
Sirsa	29·514	NW	8	102·8	80·1	41	..	2·12	— 6·66
Delhi	29·518	W	5	98·7	81·0	55	..	10·65	— 7·63
Agra	29·536	SW	7	99·0	82·4	56	..	21·24	+ 3·25
Cawnpore	29·527	WSW	1	91·3	76·1	79	0·03	31·77	..
Allahabad	29·542	SW	7	88·6	75·3	85	0·05	31·14	+ 8·05
Jhansi	29·5-5	WSW	6	96·7	81·2	63	..	37·04	+ 2·18
Jacobabad	29·504	SE	4	105·1	83·0	69	..	0·00	— 2·44
Kurrachee	29·608	WSW	14	89·4	80·7	87	..	0·05	— 5·05
Jeypore	29·607	W	6	98·2	79·1	68	..	10·71	— 6·07
Ajmere	29·647	W	11	94·9	79·1	68	..	8·39	— 5·01
Deesa	29·671	SSW	20	98·1	77·5	73	..	1·15	— 16·35
Ahmedabad	29·716	SW	5	93·7	80·1	70	..	3·63	..
Bhuj	29·683	WSW	23	91·3	78·4	68	..	4·69	— 9·55
Jamnagar	29·701	SW	26	91·0	78·2	71	..	2·01	..
Rajkote	29·720	W	17	92·9	74·2	80	..	6·31	— 14·63
Bhavnagar P.	29·712	WSW	13	95·6	78·3	64	..	4·67	..
Veraval	29·723	WSW	17	85·0	78·3	86	0·06	4·68	..
Neemuch	29·672	WSW	17	89·5	75·5	73	..	10·36	— 8·15
Indore	29·716	W	4	84·7	72·1	84	..	13·64	— 5·93
Saugor	29·677	WSW	9	85·8	72·1	82	..	20·67	— 9·60
Jubbulpore	29·650	WSW	3	85·9	73·6	88	0·01	27·42	— 11·67
Hoshangabad	29·689	SW	1	86·7	73·7	86	..	16·17	— 18·33
Khandwa	29·731	W	8	84·7	73·5	78	0·05	7·54	— 10·83
Raipore	29·667	SSW	6	84·3	74·6	85	..	13·60	— 18·52
Nagpore	29·7-5	WNW	7	84·3	76·1	80	..	8·56	— 19·89
Amraoti	29·748	W	12	88·7	72·8	82	..	8·74	— 12·13
Akola	29·747	WNW	12	90·0	72·7	79	..	6·90	— 13·61
Surat	29·726	SW	10	87·9	77·6	89	0·12	17·75	— 14·90
Malegaon	29·743	WSW	13	91·4	71·4	75	..	4·56	— 6·72
Bombay	29·794	W	16	84·1	76·6	90	0·69	29·34	— 22·52
Poona	29·802	WSW	14	75·6	68·9	81	0·14	6·56	— 7·01
Ahmednuggur	29·798	W	19	81·8	67·9	70	0·18	5·97	..
Aurangabad	..	WSW	..	86·3	68·2	83	..	9·22	..
Sholapore	29·810	WSW	13	87·7	72·5	73	..	2·13	..
Ratnagherry	29·816	W	8	84·1	77·9	85	0·12	45·71	— 34·92
Belgaum	29·827	WSW	21	77·2	66·8	97	0·09	16·53	— 12·09
Goa	29·833	NW	7	85·0	77·4	87	0·03	39·95	..
Karwar	29·848	Calm	2	85·2	75·0	86	0·05	45·95	— 44·23
Mangalore	29·858	Calm	1	82·8	73·4	91	0·25	54·37	— 27·89
Calicut	29·860	Calm	2	86·2	73·5	85	..	57·81	— 14·34
Cochin	29·871	N	..	86·0	75·7	81	..	40·51	— 16·77
Bangalore	29·862	WSW	19	81·8	64·8	83	..	2·70	— 8·32
Secunderabad	29·761	WNW	12	88·6	72·2	75	0·01	9·01	— 6·83
Masulipatam	29·741	WNW	11	96·6	81·1	67	..	4·80	— 10·15
Bellary	29·810	WNW	12	95·2	74·2	56	..	2·83	— 2·31
Cuddapah	29·788	WSW	L.	100·2	80·9	61	..	2·13	— 9·38
Madras	29·784	SW	6	96·0	78·0	73	..	5·12	— 3·15
Coimbatore	29·864	SSW	4	91·9	69·6	81	..	0·78	— 2·52
Trichinopoly	29·808	WSW	9	101·2	76·8	?	..	1·84	— 3·21
Negapatam	29·790	WSW	19	99·0	74·1	60	..	3·05	— 3·23
Colombo	29·870	SSW	7	89·5	78·0	77	..	10·68	— 4·37
Aden	29·639	Calm	7	93·8	81·8	63	..	0·00	— 0·50

In column "Wind, Rate per hour"—L—Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H. — 0·36 (30·11); G. T. H. — 0·62 (30·73); St. G. H. — 0·14 (31·38); C. P. — 0·69 (29·34).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Lahore, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Veraval, and Malegaon, and a slight rise elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in many places, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Neemuch, 22 at Bombay and Bhuj, and 20 at Ahmednagar.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum 4deg. to 5deg. at Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, Masulipatam, and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 103deg. at Sirsa and the lowest 65deg. at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in many places.

The rainfall has been generally scanty and local in character, Bombay having received 0·69 cents, Lahore 0·35, Mangalore 0·25, Ahmednagar 0·18, Poona 0·14, and Surat and Ratnagiri each 0·12, and Cawnpore, Allahabad, Veraval, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, and Secunderabad a few drops.

The monsoon gradient, both on the West and Malabar Coast, is rather weak, and rain in local showers only is likely along the coast. In the Punjab, the Central and the North-West Provinces, and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency a few local showers are likely.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

WEDNESDAY.—Pressure has changed by only small amounts, and has risen generally except in Bengal and Burmah, where it has fallen slightly to briskly. A shallow depression, with the pressure in considerable defect, has formed in Central Bengal. Winds are cyclonic in Bengal, have strengthened at the head of the Bay, and are irregular in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, where the pressure is unusually uniform. The temperature is in excess in the greater part of the Peninsula and the whole of North-West India, with the exception of West Punjab. Moderately heavy rain has fallen in Burmah and Bengal and showers in the North-West Provinces, Punjab, the West Coast, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan. Ludhiana, Lahore, and Bombay have received about half an inch each. The depression in Bengal will probably either remain satationary or move in a west-north-westerly direction, and continue to give rain to North-East India. The Bombay current is giving no rain in North Bombay or Rajputana, and the winds in these areas are now being deflected towards the west.

THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, August 15, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29·718	inches.
Temperature of Air	80·1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4	"
Dew Point	75·0	"
Relative humidity of Air	·845	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10)	8·8	
Maximum temperature of Air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·2	degrees.
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.S.W., W., W.N.W., W., W.S.W.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	389	miles.
Fall of Rain	0·25	inches.
Total fall during month	3·46	"
" " " year	30·64	"
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 16th August	0·35	"

N. A. F. MOOS, Director,
Government Observatory.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, August 10, 1899.)

Lieut-Col J A L Montgomery, Settlement Commsr. Punjab, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 29 days: Capt J R Dunlop-Smith, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, to officiate

N.-W. PROVINCES ORDERS.

(N.-W. Provinces Gazette, August 12, 1899.)

Major R E S Taylor, Cantonment Magis, Fyzabad, is allowed privilege leave for one month and six days

Mr E A Molony Magis and Colr, Aligarh, is allowed privilege leave for one month

Mr J McC Wright, Magis and Collr, Etawah, is allowed privilege leave for one month

Mr J E Goudge, Depy Commsr, Almora, on being relieved, is allowed privilege leave for three months

Mr H G S Tyler, Offg Joint Magis, Agra, to officiate as Magis and Collr, Etawah, during the absence on leave of Mr J McC Wright

Mr A T Holme, Offg City Magis, Lucknow, on being relieved, to officiate as Depy Commsr, Almora, during the absence on leave of Mr J E Goudge

Mr A W Pim, Offg Depy Commsr, Kheri, on being relieved, to officiate as City Magis Lucknow

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.—During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhœa was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic, and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhœa Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all Dealers. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co, General Agents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUGUST 15.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Moravia, from Kobe to Bombay, left Hongkong on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 16th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Dominico Balduino left Singapore for Bombay on the 16th instant.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.		
15	Crewe Hall s	Cameron	Liverpool, July 20.
16	Ville du Havre s	Courtillon	Point de Galle, Aug. 6.
	Upada s	Houstoun	Calcutta, Aug. 4.
	Maria Valerie s	Feilner	Trieste, July 23.

Aug.	DEPARTURES.		
16	Khalif s	Nash	Marseilles.
	King Arthur s	Barron	Jeddah, &c.
	Vadalla s	Boon	Calcutta.
	Valetta s	Preston	Shanghai.

The steamer Assyria, Maclean, for Persian Gulf, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Maria Valerie, for China.
Steamer Mazagon, for China.
Steamer Ville du Havre, for Havre and Dunkirk.
Steamer Crewe Hall, for Kurrachee and Liverpool.

S.S. CREWE HALL.—The Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, 2,689 tons, Captain C. Cameron, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Liverpool, 20th July, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

S.S. VILLE DU HAVRE.—The steamer Ville du Havre, 3,762 tons, Captain Courtillon, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Point de Galle, with a cargo of bran.

S.S. VADALLA.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vadalla, 2,164 tons, Captain S. Boon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S.S. KING ARTHUR.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. H. Barron, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

S.S. UPADA.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A. Houstoun, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 4th August, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. ASSYRIA.—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Commander J. MacLean, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Abdulla Wahab, Mr. Mir Abdulla, Mr. H. G. Hussein, Mr. A. M. Carmali, Mr. M. Ebram, and 65 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta, 2,948 tons, Captain C. F. Preston, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Mr. B. Lindsay. For Freemantle.—Mr A. W. G. MacMillan. For Hongkong—Mr. R. Soorabjee Futtakia. For Yokohama.—Major G. O. Coates. For Shanghai.—Mr. Khan Mahomed Falzulbhoy.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
C Ningchow	1735	Rodway	....	..	B & P S N Co
D H Bolckow	639	Bennett	....	..	B & P S N Co
F Assyria	970	Rickford	P Gulf.	17-8	M M & Co
G Roseinee	994	Hughes	P Gulf	19-8	B & P S N Co
B&J { HMS Magdala 745 } { Hulk Tenasserim 1660 }		H L Fleet, RN		..	R Navy
L Ponani	552	Fakeera	....	..	(Repairing.)
L Satrunji	547	Ahmed	....	..	Shprd & Co
M Monarch	4770	Murray	Hull	26-8	T M & Co
P Akbar	1441	Baldwin	NF.	..	H C Joosub
Q Falls of Keitie	2150	Barr	Colombo	22-8	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	....	..	Shprd & Co
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Repairing	..	Shprd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Badroo	M Goa	16-8	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
1 Mikado	2306	Boyes	Hull	19-8	F M & Co
2 Bengloe	1993	Thomson	London	..	T Mori & Co
6 Ballaarat	2850	Field	London	26-8	P & O S N Co
7 Shannon	2049	Wibmer	Aden	19-8	P & O S N Co
9 Heathdene	2050	Sandal	Calcutta	17-8	W & A G & Co
10 Crewe Hall	2689	Cameron	K'rachee	..	K N & Co
12 Clan Macfarlane	3107	Macmahon	....	..	F M & Co.
14 Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Kurrachee	18-8	M M & Co
15 Afghan	1439	Tenion	Calcutta	NF	H C Joosub

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. at Colaba meantime, or 7h. 8m. 4·30 of Greenwich mean time.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Investigator	..	T H Hemming	..	G Dock I Marine
Nancowry	..	W C Taylor	..	G Dock I Marine
Clive	..	E J Beaumont	..	G Dock I Marine
Minto	..	C R Ford	..	G Dock I Marine
Lawrence	..	C J C Kendall	..	G Dock I Marine
Canning	..	A J G Piffard	..	G Dock I Marine
Clyde	2198	Denny	..	P & O S N Co
Mirzapore	2168	Coates	..	H C Joosub
Bhundara	2215	Stuart	..	M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Cook	..	P & O S N Co
India	2590	Robertson	..	M M & Co
Nurani	2890	Sandilands	..	T M & Co
Claverhill	7828	Wigley	..	Graham & Co
Haddon Hall	2677	Hood	..	K Nixon & Co
Hermod	839	Nielsen	..	Bombay Co
Idar	2595	Milne	..	K N & Co
Upada	3382	Houstoun	..	M M & Co

BOMBAY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macfarlane (s)—6 cases chemicals, Mahomedbhoy Jumalmoodin; 100 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee

FROM LONDON.

Valetta (s)—7 cases varnish, M A H Tyebjee: 3 casks vinegar, 66 cases oilmanstore, 23 cases provision, 25 casks medicine, etc, Badroodin Nazarally: 18 cases varnish, C Rajbhoy and Co: 20 cases table salt, etc, Essoofally Russooljee: 7 cases cheese, 1 case bacon, 9 cases ham, 7 provision, etc, W B Green and Co: 5 cases soap, 1 case provision, 36 cases vinegar, 123 cases oilmanstore, 26 cases medicine, Essoofally Russooljee

Arabia (s)—4 cases chemicals, Vatcha Brothers

FROM HULL.

Mikado (s)—125 casks chemicals, Sewjee Ramjee: 20 drums varnish, T Mulla Hyderally and Co

FROM NEW YORK.

Heathdene (s)—200 cases turpentine, Mahomedbhoy Abdool Hoosein and Brothers: 1,020 barrels lubricating mineral oil, Vacuum Oil Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels (s)—3 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM VENICE.

Valetta (s)—25 cases provision, Essoofally Russooljee

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LONDON.

Pengloe (s)—36 bales hemp, 5 bales hides, N Futehally and Co
Ballaarat (s) 5 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Crewe Hall (s)—50 cwt gum, Kiddie, Reeve and Co; 3,022½ cwt rapeseed, Ebjee Oomersey

FOR ANTWERP.

Bengloe (s)—2,000 cwt wheat, 2,001 cwt linseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 38 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 1,000 cwt mowraseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Poonja Jairam; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar (s)—23,262 cwt wheat, 5,825 cwt linseed, 22,860 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Ville du Havre (s)—6,600 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes, and Co; 6,000 cwt rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000½ cwt rapeseed, Jafferbhoy Khetsey and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Valetta (s)—11 chests opium, Mahomed Hajee Essac Ellias

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Valerie (s)—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,050 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 198 bales twist, Talati and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,050 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 750 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co

Valetta (s)—68 bales twist, K Pallonjee; 290 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 3 chests opium, N J Abraham; 8 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Valetta (s)—13½ cwt moyeteeth, Mahomed Hajee Essac Ellias

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 17, 1899.

1. Sergt. R. Wood is permitted to revert to Gunner at his own request.

2. The following promotions will take place in No. 2 Company, with effect from the 16th instant:—Corpl. R. W. R. Pennington to be Sergt., vice Wood, reverted and posted to No. 4 Sub-division; Bombardier G. Cooper to be Corporal, vice Pennington, promoted and posted to No. 1 Sub-division; and Bombardier H. Dean to be Bombardier, vice Cooper, promoted and posted to No. 2 Sub-division.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B.V.A.

BOMBAY RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 17, 1899.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclist Section:—No. 4611, Cyclist F. H. Claridge.

By Order,
F. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

van Houten's
PURE SOLUBLE
Cocoa

Contains more digestible nourishment than the finest Beef-tea. For Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper it is unequalled.

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"TOUCH" THE LIVER.

ABSOLUTELY relieve Sick Headache in the morning, Coated Tongue, Feverish Breath, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Constipation. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently stimulate the Liver, and do not merely purge.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

BE SURE THEY ARE CARTER'S.

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For pure blood,
A bright eye and
A clear complexion,
A keen appetite,
An easy digestion
And refreshing sleep.

TAKE
Bristol's Sarsaparilla

It arouses the Liver,
Quickens the circulation,
Brightens the spirits, and
Generally, makes life worth living.

Sixty seven years trial have proved it to be, beyond question, the most reliable BLOOD purifier known.

All the leading Druggists sell BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

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THE attention of those in need of recuperation after a residence in India is particularly directed to the Invalids' Port shipped by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

It is a real Restorative for the Convalescent, as proved by innumerable testimonials, and is used in most Hospitals throughout India. It has been carefully examined by Charles E. Cassal, F.I.C., Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square, and Member of the Society of Public Analysts, who says: "I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is

A GOOD, SOUND, AND WHOLESOME PORT.

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"I Consider it Unequaled"

Mr. Edwin Bright of Brisbane, Queensland, gives this strong testimonial:

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both in the United States and throughout Australia whenever I have felt the need of a tonic. As a remedy for loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and to tone up the system to withstand the oppressive heat and sudden changes I consider it unequaled."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

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SCORING TABLETS, TARGET OUTLINES, AND FULL-SIZED SIGHTS.

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Pure NILGIRI TEAS SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.

The Nilgiri Tea and Cinchona Company, Limited are prepared to supply direct from their Factory in 1lb. lead packets or in bulk the following qualities of Pure Nilgiri Teas:—

ORANGE PEKOE ....As. 14 per lb.
PEKOE ...." 10 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG ...." 9 per lb.
CONGOU ...." 7 per lb.
FINE PURE DUST (commonly called "Gunpowder," an excellent Tea) ...." 7 per lb.

The Postage on 5lbs. nett Tea to any destination in India is Rs. 2-2.

The Rail charge of 20lbs. nett Tea is Rs. 3 to any Railway Station in the Bombay Presidency.

This Company has for long past supplied Regimental Messes, Clubs, Steamers, and Private Families in the Madras Presidency. Their Teas are celebrated for their Fragrance, Delicate Flavour (a speciality with Nilgiri Teas), combined with Strength in the Cup

Apply to the "FACTORY WRITER," The Nilgiri Tea and Cinchona Company, Limited, Naduvatam Nilgiri Hills.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against negotiable security.

DRAFTS issued and AMOUNTS transmitted by telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000. Subscribed Capital £1,114,625. Paid-up Capital £562,500. Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500.

Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

In BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 Months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newara Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Mombassa, and Cawnpore.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for one year and shorter period at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank, and on the Principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by Telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindee, Murree, and London.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST............ " 11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS " 51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 2 years at 5½ per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4½ per cent., and 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, or PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N.B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS, and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any Office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st July, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund............$1,00,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors............$1,00,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING CO., LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Ld.).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
E. NOBLE, Esq., (37, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
J. WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bangkok.	Hiogo.	Rangoon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	Saigon.
Bombay.	Lyons.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Singapore.
Colombo.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hamburg.	Peking.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 37, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yens 12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............ " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokio.	Shanghai.	Hongkong.
Kobe.	Lyons.	Hawaii.
Nagasaki,	New York.	San Francisco.
London.		

BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, THE UNION BANK LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the chief commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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TELEGRAM CODES.

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ARMY AND OTHER EXAMINATIONS, AND EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

Colonel Roberts, A. V. H. Adams, M.A, Cantab, Math. Hon., and V. C. H. Millard, M.A., F.R.G.S., Cantab, Class Hon., with strong Staff of experienced Tutors. Established for over 20 years 3, DREISAMSTRASSE FREIBURG IN BADEN.

Dec. 1897 and June 1898.—9 Pupils only sent up: 7 successful (5 Infantry, Sandhurst; 1 Milit. Lit; 1 Indian Police). Excellent climate. Strictly individual attention. Every comfort.

Prospectus (with Successes) forwarded on application; or may be obtained at "Times of India" Office, Bombay. [833

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, WEST CLIFF GARDENS, BOURNEMOUTH.—First-class Education for Gentlemen's Daughters, Sound Training in all Departments, Excellent Bathing, Swimming, Gymnasium, and Riding. High average of success in Local Examinations. The Misses Edmunds (Principals) receive Pupils from abroad and take entire charge where desired. Influential referees. Prospectus on application at St. Margaret's Hall, or "Times of India" Office, Bombay. [1053.

AT SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Shoreham (near Brighton, Sussex, close to the sea), PUPILS prepared for Commercial and Professional life. All Exams. Very healthy situation. Best Dietary. Sanitation perfect. Individual attention. Special attention to backward and delicate Boys. Home Comforts. Fine premises, open and covered Playgrounds. Separate Beds, Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football, and Tennis. Inclusive Fee, 45 Guineas per annum. Prospectus free from "Times of India" Office, Bombay, or Head Master. [1062

FOLKESTONE.—BOYS worked up for Public Schools and Universities, for long or short periods. Backward and delicate boys specially cared for. Highest References given.—F. Fitzgerald, B.A. Lon., 107, Cheriton Road. Prospectuses can be had upon application at the "Times of India" Office, Bombay. [1020

KELLY COLLEGE, TAVISTOCK, DEVON, ENGLAND.—A richly endowed Public School for Boys. Climate very suitable for Indian Children, Country Site, with Pure Water-supply, and entirely Modern Buildings, and Equipment, light Masters, all University Graduates. Boys prepared for the Universities, Army and Navy. Prospectuses can be had from "Times of India" Office, Bombay. [1105

BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER: J. S. PHILLPOTTS, M.A., B.C.L.

Five Departments.

Classical, Civil and Military, Technical, Junior, Preparatory.

In 1890, 7 passed into Woolwich, including 2nd (twice) and 9th. In 1891, 8 passed into Woolwich, including 6th, 9th, and 16th. In 1892, 6 passed into Woolwich, 4th, 6th, 9th, 14th, 16th, and 26th, and 1 for R. M. A. In 1893, 6 passed into Woolwich. In 1894, 3 passed into Woolwich and 1 R. M. A. In 1895, 4 passed into Woolwich, including 8th, 20th, and 27th. In 1896, 8 passed into Woolwich (including 2nd, 3rd, 15th), and 2 R. M. A. In 1897, 5 passed into Woolwich. In 1898, 6 passed into Woolwich and 1 R. M. A. In 1890, 3 passed into Sandhurst and 2 Cadets. In 1891, 9 passed into Sandhurst and 2 Cadets. In 1892, 10 passed into Sandhurst and 2 Cadets. In 1893, 7 passed into Sandhurst. In 1894, 2 passed into Sandhurst, and 3 Cadets. In 1895, 7 passed into Sandhurst (including 1st and 2nd places). In 1896, 6 passed into Sandhurst (including 1st place), and 1 Cadet. In 1897, 10 passed into Sandhurst, and 3 Cadets. In 1898, 15 passed into Sandhurst. In 1890, one passed for E.I.C.S. (18th). In 1891, one passed for E.I.C.S. (15th). In July, 1892, 2 passed, including 3rd, into India Woods and Forests. In 1894, 1 passed into India Woods and Forests. In July, 1898, 1 passed Indian Police. In 1897, 1 passed for Cadetship in R.N. In 1898, 6 passed for Cadetship R.N. Since September, 1891, 34 Scholarships or Exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge, including Two Minor Scholarships at Trinity College, Cambridge, all direct from the School.

Tuition Fee—Day Boys under 13, £9 per annum; above 13, £12. Boarding Fee under 13, £63; above 13, £66-15-0.

For Prospectuses apply at the Office of this Paper. [714

EDUCATION IN EUROPE.—The University Scholastic Agency (Est. 1858) supplies Parents and Guardians, FREE OF CHARGE, with information about, and Prospectuses of, Schools for Boys and Girls, Army, Civil Service, and other Tutors, in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, etc. A detailed statement of requirements as to age of Pupils, approximate Fees, locality preferred, etc., is requested—298, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. [1066

ASHLEIGH COLLEGE, MORTLAKE, SURREY.—Superior School for Gentlemen's Daughters. Large House and Garden, most healthy neighbourhood. Tennis, Hockey, Swimming. Resident English, French, and German Governesses. London Professors. Pupils prepared for all Examinations. Many Successes. Home comforts, entire charge, pleasant Holidays. Moderate Charges. References in India. Photo and Prospectus from "Times of India" Office.

A HOME-SCHOOL for YOUNG BOYS has been opened in GUERNSEY by the author of "FOUNDATIONS OF SUCCESS" with the special aim of giving a thorough training in the early years, and avoiding all need for subsequent "Cramming." The Courses lead up to the Naval and Military Examinations. Prospectuses may be obtained at the "Times of India" Office Bombay. [787

ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
THE NORTH HALL LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL.
PRINCIPALS: THE MISSES LUPTON ALLEN.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. Preparation for Matriculate University Locals, &c. Thirteen years' experience with Indian Girls. Commodious House, two Bath-rooms, Garden, Tennis. Splendid Climate for Indian Children. House by the Sea for Holidays and times of Sickness. Prospectus from "Times of India" Office. Inclusive Terms for Board, Education Holidays, Clothing, &c., £55. [854

BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOL.
(BOARDING.)

THOROUGH EDUCATION, Professional, Mercantile, and Engineering Sides. Grounds 22 acres. All appointments of a large School. Electric-light throughout. Scholarships. Fee 40 Guineas per annum, inclusive of all charges. Apply Rev. C. F. FARRAR, M.A., Headmaster, Bedford, England. [847

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THE BEST. THE SAFEST. THE OLDEST PATENT MEDICINE.
Free from Mercury.
Of Vegetable Drugs.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS
FOR BILE, LIVER, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, ETC.
A RIDE TO KHIVA.
COCKLE'S PILLS

[19

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BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE LIMMER ASPHALTE CO.'S
MASTIC ASPHALTE.
Particulars on Application.

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.
Tiles for Flooring and Lining Walls and Drains.

DISINFECTANTS.
Large Stocks of Carbolic Powder, Sanitas Powder Carbolic Acid, Perchloride of Mercury always available.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Guttapercha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

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ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
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Burton Brewery
COMPANY, LIMITED,
BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENGLAND,

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Quote Prices for their renowned
ALE and STOUT.

f. o. b. English Port, Cash against Bill of Lading. [1079.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all Impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin, and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Disease:
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a Real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888, when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible; it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N. W. T., Canada.
"Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctors' names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells."

SAVED MY LIFE.

MRS. AMY CHURCHER writes:

"It is with earnest thanks and heartfelt gratitude that I write these few lines to let you know that I am at last completely cured of the dreadful disease called eczema by taking your wonderful Blood Mixture. I commenced taking Clarke's Blood Mixture on June 8 last, and since then I have had 17 bottles, 2s. 9d. size, three pots of ointment, also three bottles of Clarke's Skin Lotion, which I found was of untold value in allaying the irritation. I was in such a fearful state that the sheets in my bed had to be changed every day, also my own linen, on account of the fearful discharge from the sores, my hands also were very bad, the backs of them being so dreadfully encrusted with yellow scab that one would think they were covered with rock brimstone. I never expected they would resume their proper shape, but now I am able to do light household duties, and I feel I am getting stronger every day; in fact, my husband, my nurse, and myself truly believe Clarke's Blood Mixture saved my life. I have much to be thankful for, and if you like to make use of my letter you are welcome to do so, as I am fully convinced I should never have been here if it had not been for Clarke's Blood Mixture.

"2, Kynaston Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.,
"Oct. 22, 1898."

MR. E. TAYLOR writes:

"I send you this testimonial, for I have derived a great benefit by taking Clarke's Blood Mixture, after two years of great suffering with a very bed leg. I have been in a Birmingham hospital 18 months, and six months out-patient at another hospital at Birmingham. I was turned out incurable, as I would not consent to have my leg taken off. I was told to try Clarke's Blood Mixture by a friend of mine, so I sent for a large bottle, and by the time I had taken it I was able to go about on my crutches. I had another bottle, and by the time I had finished it my leg was quite well, and I am able to go to my work.

"I am a Birmingham man, but am working at present in Halifax, and I am willing to answer any questions that anyone may wish to ask, for I cannot speak too highly of it. I recommend it to all. You may make use of this if you like.

"2, Hansen Square, Fleet Street, Halifax, Yorks.,
October 23, 1897."

Mr. W. BAISS writes:

"I suffered from a wound in my leg for six years. Seeing 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' advertised in the paper, I thought I would give it a trial, and I got a bottle. When I had finished it I saw an improvement, and therefore continued with the medicine, and it completely cured my leg. This was several years ago, and I am pleased to say it has not broken out since, except once, when I struck it with a stone. I then took another bottle of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and it again cured me, and it has been all right ever since.

"Level Crossing, Shepton Mallet, May 26, 1898.

Mr. WILLIAM BENDING writes:

"I now write to let you know that my son, aged fourteen, has been cured by taking Clarke's Blood Mixture. He has been suffering from abscesses on the leg, arm, and thigh; he had fifteen altogether. He went to West Bromwich Hospital, but they seemed to get worse. After taking six botles of Clarke's Blood Mixture and some of your salve, they all healed, and he is able to walk. He was as helpless as a baby fo two years, and had to be carried to bed and downstairs. He was able to eat but little, but as soon as he began to take Clarke's Blood Mixture he began to get quite hearty and strong. He could not walk with crutches even, but now he can walk without them. You are at liberty to publish this.

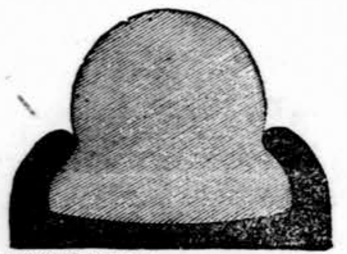
"137, Church Bridge, Oldbury, near Birmingham,
"Jan. 10, 1898."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE [2



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WE HAVE for many years past supplied RUBBER TYRES for Carriages to the leading Coach Builders, as well as to well-known respectable Gentlemen of this City and throughout India and Burmah, as our Tyres are noted for comfort, combined with strength and durability. The Rubber used in these Tyres is of the finest wearing quality.

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BHENDY BAZAAR, PAREL ROAD, BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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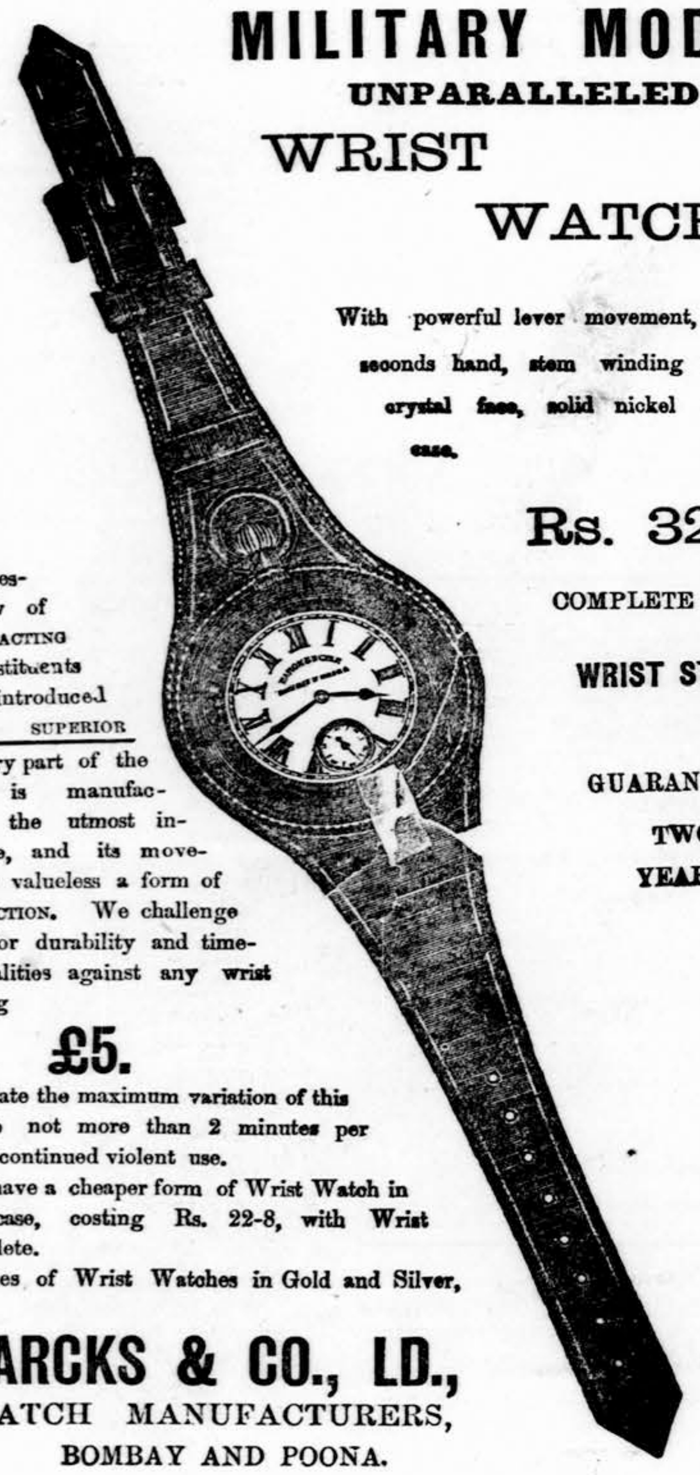

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WRIST WATCH

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We also have a cheaper form of Wrist Watch in a metal case, costing Rs. 22-8, with Wrist Strap complete.

For Prices of Wrist Watches in Gold and Silver, apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
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TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

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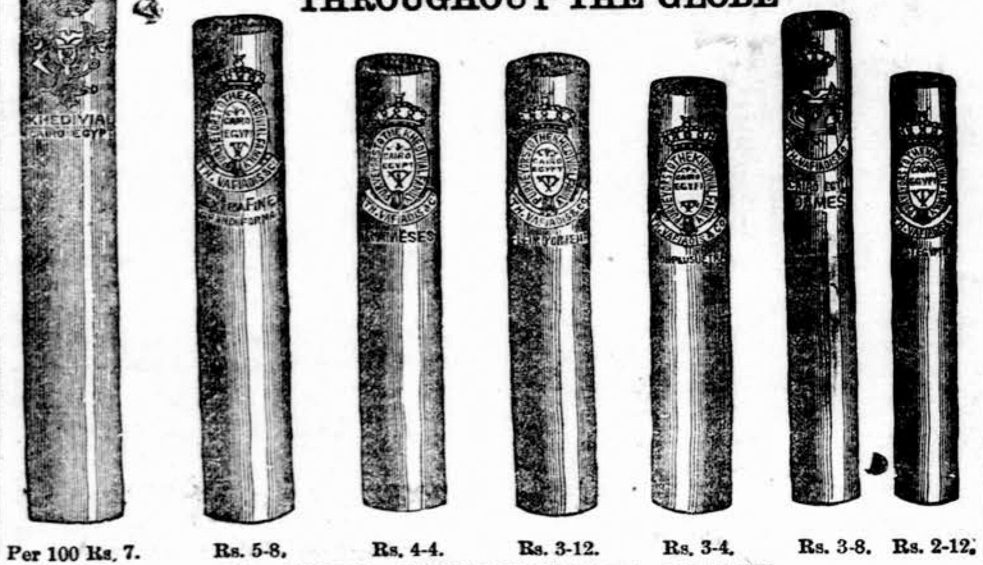

Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 2-12.

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

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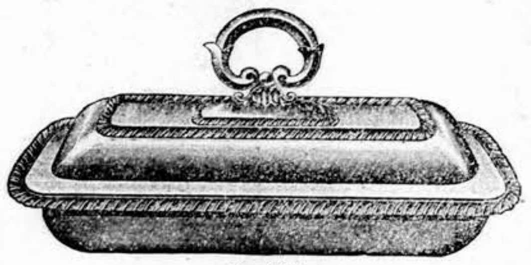
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

F. & C. OSLER, CALCUTTA.

CUTLERY, SILVER, AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, AT MODERATE PRICES.



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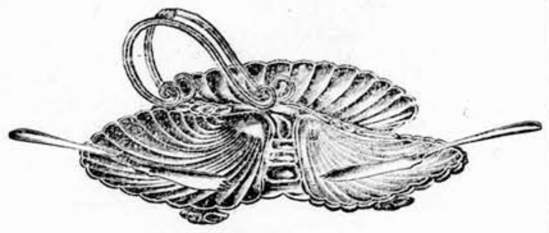
No. 0228 SIDE DISH, Oblong, with Gudroon Edge, 11½" long, Rs. 36.

Do. do. Oval, with Beaded Edge, 11½" long, Rs. 36.

OSLER'S ELECTRO-PLATE.

No. 0214 Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Dish, with Servers, Rs. 32.



No. 0214.

Select Stock kept of Table Cutlery and Plated-ware, Side Dishes, Cruets, Muffiniers, Dessert Knives and Forks, Fish Knives and Forks, Fish Servers, Silver Salt Cellars, Egg-stands, Fern Bowls, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

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NEW CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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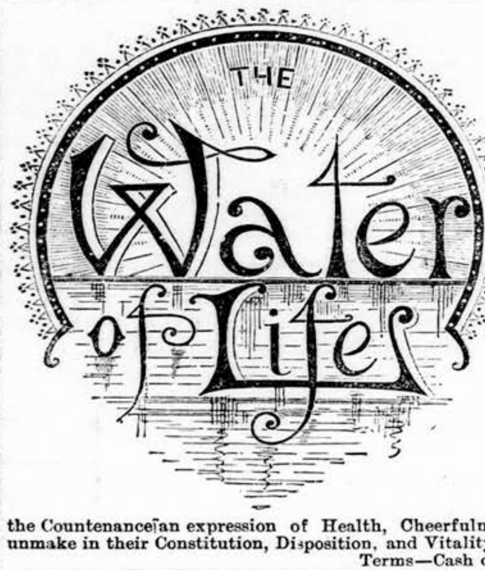

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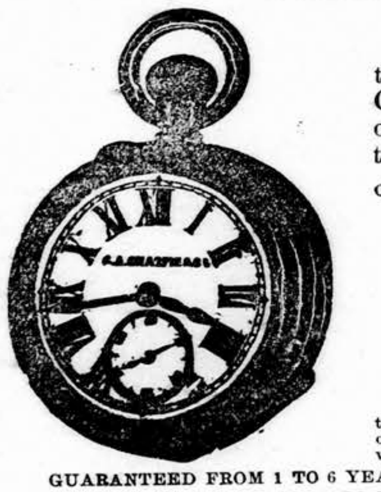

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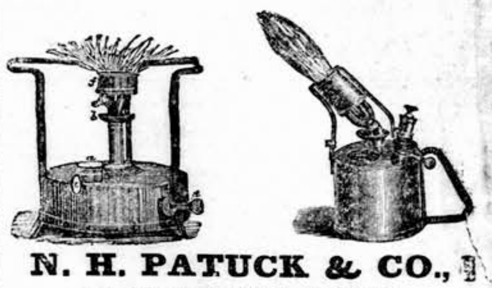

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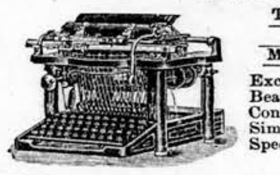

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